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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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GREECE WILL SOON INTERVENE, SOFIA'S POLITICIANS THINK

Constantine's New Premier Admits Case Serious; All Night Conference

BUT NO DECISION

Most of Fleet to Be Handed Over to Direction Of Allies!

ULTIMATUM SENT

Demand Dismantling of Remaining Warships And Coast Forts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 10.—The Berliner Tageblatt learns that political circles in Sofia expect the speedy intervention of Greece.

Athens, October 11.—The Premier has admitted that the situation is serious, but declares that no decision was reached by the Cabinet, which sat all night, after lengthy conferences between King Constantine, the Premier (Professor Lambros) and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine. It is worthy of note that the acting Chief of the General Staff was present at the meeting of the Cabinet.

Admiral Fournier has sent an ultimatum to the Government, demanding, as a precautionary measure, with a view to the security of the Allies, the handing over of the entire Greek Fleet, except the Avaross (? Averoff), Lemnos and Kilkish (? Kilkis), by one o'clock this afternoon and also control of the Piraeus-Larissa Railway. The Greek Minister of Marine has promised compliance to the Allies' demands.

Fear Disturbances

In the ultimatum, Admiral Fournier explains that the despatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of the Reservists Leagues arouse fears of a disturbance of order at the points where the Allied Fleet is anchored and also endanger the security of the Allies' troops in the Balkans. The ultimatum also demands the disarming of the Kilkis, Averoff and Lemnos, the dismantling of the forts on the coasts, the handing over of two forts commanding the Fleet's moorings and also the control of certain ports.

London, October 11.—French newspapers hint that the Allies are taking a strong line in Greece.

Venizelos at Salonica

Salonica, October 10.—M. Venizelos has arrived. He was accompanied by Admiral Condouriotis, General Danglis, several of his former Cabinet colleagues and a strong detachment of Russian infantry. When he landed, he was warmly cheered.

London, October 11.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We occupied Toplova and Prosenik. Our Mounted Brigade drove the hostile cavalry back two miles south of Seres.

The capture of these villages marks important progress in the direction of Rupel Pass, the nearest point of the British advance being within seven miles, while it is within three miles of the Rupel-Seres Railway. In a more southerly direction, we menace Seres and are four miles east of the point where the Vardar enters Lake Tahinos.

Rome, October 10.—A detachment of Italian troops occupied Alisura, south-east of Tepelini, on the Voyusa, in Albania.

Allies Secure A Footing On Czerna's Left Bank

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 9.—West of the railway from Monastir to Florina, hostile attacks were repulsed. East of the railway, the enemy gained a footing on the left bank of the Czerna.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 8.—After the bloody failure of the 12 enemy battalions on October 6, on the front Gradesca-Kenali, the enemy's attempt to advance have ceased. Hostile infantry in vain attempted to pass the line Lorzerna-Chocivar; they were repulsed with considerable losses.

In the Mogienica Valley, there was violent artillery fire on the whole line. On the Struma front, the situation is unchanged. Artillery fire dispersed several hostile reconnoitering detachments and forced two armored automobiles to withdraw.

More Details of American Contract for 1,500 Miles of Railway to Be Built in China

Venture Has No Political Aspect But Is a Work Of Necessary Development

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 12.—According to the Peking Daily News, the American railway loan of 100 million Dollars will bear 6% interest and will be issued at 93. The construction of railway lines from Fenchen (Shansi) to Lanchow (Kansu), as well as from Hangchow to Wenchow, are provided for by the agreement. A railway will also be constructed on the Island of Hainan.

Details of the Loan

Special correspondence of The China Press

Peking, October 10.—More details with regard to the American railway loan are becoming available. The agreement signed with American capitalists on the 30th ult. for the loan of one hundred million dollars for building something less than two thousand miles of railways in China is as follows:—

1.—This loan will be called railway loan from Messrs. Siems Carey, American railway contractors.

2.—The total amount of the loan is temporarily fixed at one hundred million dollars.

3.—The principal railways to be built by the American contractors are the proposed Ninghsia-Shuiyuan and lines in Kwangtung and Chekiang Provinces. Particulars are to be fixed in the future.

4.—The total length of the proposed railways is from one thousand five hundred to two thousand miles.

5.—The Siems Carey Company will undertake to float the loan in the United States for China.

When the proper time comes, this loan agreement will be introduced to the two Houses of the National Assembly for approval; but it is believed that some of the anti-Government M. Ps. will interpellate the Government about this matter shortly for obvious reasons.

The press opinion in the capital is quite conflicting about this loan. The Kuomintang organs anticipate serious troubles with the Kuo Hui for signing the agreement without previous sanction while on the other hand the pro-Government and neutral papers heartily welcome the entry of American capital into China for the development of Chinese natural resources not only for the benefit of the Chinese but also for all the Powers interested in this country because the building of railways means the increase of commerce to all comers in the Chinese markets.

A small portion of the loan has been handed over to the Government to the total amount of about five million (Mexican) dollars by this American Company as preliminary expense.

To Use American Materials

Tokio, October 5.—An agreement was concluded several months ago between the Chinese Government and the American International Corporation to float a loan in America for the construction of 1,500 miles of railway, with equipment, into Inner Mongolia which will connect Peking with the remote Western province of Kansu. At the termination or completion of this particular work or prior thereto if arranged, the agreement concluded carries the rights for an additional 1,500 miles of railroad construction in other parts of China on the same terms.

The Chinese Government has authorized the American International Corporation to issue bonds to raise the capital necessary for the construction and equipment. These bonds will bear 5 per cent interest and the principal is to be redeemed 50 years from the date of issue of each series of bonds.

The Corporation has engaged the contracting firm of Siems and Carey of St. Paul to undertake the actual construction, with the understanding that Chinese supplies are to be used whenever possible and American materials and machinery when purchases are made abroad.

Under Chinese Supervision

The work will be under the supervision of the Chinese Ministry of Communications and a Chinese Director General will be in charge, but engineers, accountants and skilled mechanics will probably be Americans, selected by the Corporation and contractors with the approval of the Chinese.

Mr. William F. Carey passed through Japan on his way to Peking early last month with a number of the best engineers from America who will co-operate in this work. It is estimated it will take about seven years to complete and equip the railway. Work will be commenced immediately. The amount involved in the construction and equipment of the first 1,500 miles is estimated at about 140,000,000 yen. The arrangements for financing this amount have been undertaken by the American International Corporation.

Has No Political Aspect

The new railroad venture, coming upon the heels of the contract to redig the Grand Canal which was negotiated by the same Corporation, is the very form of work most needed in the Orient. It is a work of de-

(Continued on Page 11)

British to Retrocede Weihaiwei in 1923

Won't Give It Up Earlier Unless China Can Get Port Arthur Back

The Sinwanpao reports:—The question of the retrocession of Weihaiwei has been pending for many years. On October 10, the Waichiaopu received an official despatch from the British Minister, saying that Weihaiwei will be retroceded in 1923, in accordance with the agreement and, if it is desired to get retrocession sooner, China should get the retrocession of Port Arthur from Japan first, then Weihaiwei would be retroceded. It is reported that the Peking Government was to consider the matter on the 11th.

FEAR COTTON REACHING UNPURCHASABLE FIGURE

Trade Restriction Results; Times Warns American Speculators Of Growing Danger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—In connection with the fact that cotton is dearer than it has been since the American Civil War, The Times warns American speculators that cotton-goods may easily be sent to a figure at which they will be unpurchasable in Eastern markets. The fear of this happening is already restricting trade.

Construction Is Aim, Says Count Terauchi

Isn't Revolutionary, Aggressive Or Militaristic; Faithful To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 10.—The Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press cables that, in an interview, Count Terauchi declared that his program was neither revolutionary, aggressive or militaristic. Its end was constructive.

He did not intend to violate the sovereignty of China, or to hamper the equal opportunities of interested nations. His supreme effort would be to maintain faith with foreign Powers and fulfil the obligations of the alliances with Great Britain and Russia.

K.C.B. FOR GEN. HORNE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

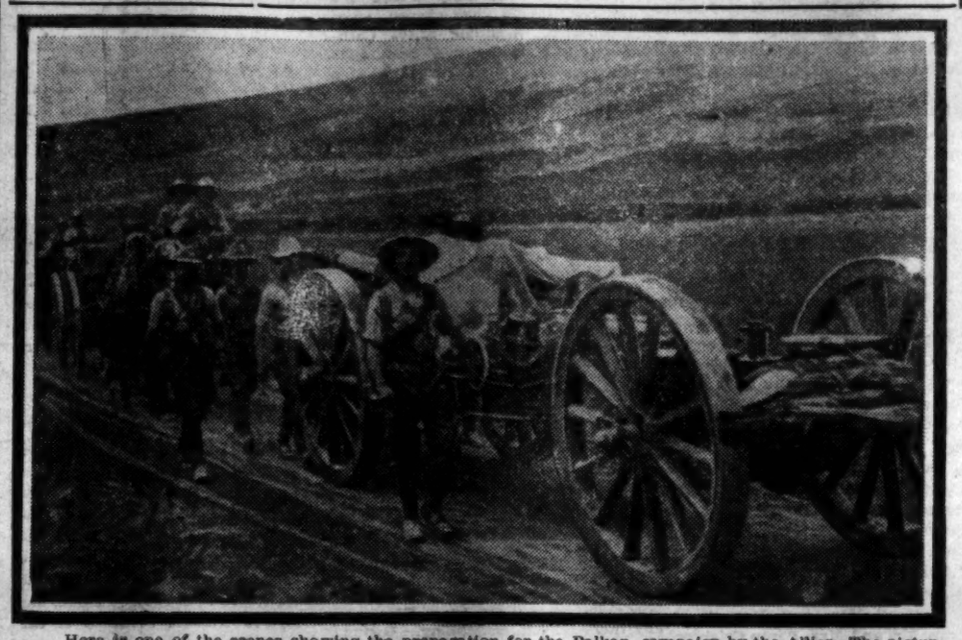
London, October 10.—Major-General Henry Sinclair Horne, C.B., is created K.C.B.

Propose Society To Guard Rubber Firms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—The Times states that there is a proposal to form an independent society in London to represent rubber companies in Java and the Dutch East Indies, to deal with questions of Dutch income-tax, freights, wages and labor.

British Artillery Going Out to Open Balkan Campaign



Here is one of the scenes showing the preparation for the Balkan campaign by the Allies. The picture shows British artillery moving out of Salonica to the positions from which the new advance is being made.

Shantung Provincial Assembly in Protest At U.S. Canal Loan

Objects to Security of Taxes On Land Reclaimed; Japanese Make Claim

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 12.—The Shantung Provincial Assembly has protested against the terms of the American loan for G.$3,000,000 for the conservancy of the northern portion of the Grand Canal, which was proposed by Chow Tzu-chi, when Minister of Finance and concluded in the name of the Shantung Government by Tsai Ju-kai, the late Civil Governor and Pan Fu, the Director-General of the National Irrigation Bureau. It appears that the Shantung Provincial Assembly takes exception to the security, which consists of taxes on the land reclaimed and, until such reclamation, a certain sum must be provided from the ordinary land-tax.

The contract was recently revised and the protest would seem to be the result of the opposition of the Tuchun of Shantung, Chang Huai-chi and the Civil Governor, Sung Fah-hsu, who insisted on referring the matter to the Provincial Assembly.

Another factor in the case now is the Japanese request for an explanation of the loan. This request is based on the Sino-German Kiaochow Convention, one clause of which states: "If at any time the Chinese should form schemes for the development of Shantung, for the execution of which it is necessary to obtain foreign capital, the Chinese Government, or whatever Chinese may be interested in such schemes, shall, in the first instance, apply to German capitalists."

The Japanese claim that, as successors to the rights of Germans in Shantung, they should first be consulted regarding the Grand Canal Conservancy Loan. The Japanese emphasise that they have not protested against the loan, but have merely asked for an explanation, which is considered necessary in order to protect their rights in Shantung.

Danish Undersea Boat Is Sunk In Collision

Founders After Fouling Norwegian Steamer; Is Salved; Five Men Saved

Reuter's Service

Copenhagen, October 10.—A Danish submarine sunk after collision with a Norwegian steamer, yesterday afternoon, but was salved at midnight. Five out of six of the crew on board were found alive. The Commander was dead in the conning-tower.

The Weather

Colder weather, with fresh north-west breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 75.2 and the minimum 63.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.5 and 60.8.

Chaulnes Investment Now Objective of Gen. Joffre; Barleux's Capture Is Step

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 11.—South of the Somme, the French renewed their drive, which enabled them to reduce one of the German salients. Since last month, the French line ran from La Maisonette, east of Biaches, along an almost straight line in a south-westerly direction, with the exception of two salients, one east of Barleux and the other above Chaulnes on either side of Vermand-Ovillers.

Following their method of gradual encircling, which secured the capture of Combles, the French reduced the latter salient, thus preparing the investment of Chaulnes. Started from Deniecourt, on the south and Vermand-Ovillers, on the west, two convergent attacks by the 10th Army carried first a trench and Bovent Hamlet, then, further east, a strongly fortified work on the slopes of the village of Ablaincourt, which is now menaced from the west and north.

At the same time, a third mass of infantry progressed towards Chaulnes, on the axis of the road leading from Lihons to Chaulnes. In the immediate vicinity of Chaulnes, important woods were carried on the north-west.

Minutely prepared, General Michelet's action involved slight losses, although the Silesians, in the region attacked, had received numerous infantry and artillery re-inforcements.

Great Artillery Action

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, there was a great reciprocal artillery action.

South of the Somme our infantry carried a position which constituted their objective. The hamlet of Bovent, the outskirts of Ablaincourt and most of Chaulnes Wood were captured.

1,250 prisoners were taken. The enemy suffered greatly round Ablaincourt.

A coup-de-main south of Sailly-Saillisel resulted in fifty prisoners being taken.

The communique this afternoon reported: We organised our new positions south of the Somme and extended our gains at certain points by means of hand-grenades. The number of prisoners taken yesterday is now stated to be 1,377.

A strong attack made by the Germans at Schoeholz, in the Vosges, reached our trenches, but it was completely driven out, severe losses being inflicted on the enemy. Small attacks in the Champagne and at Fleury were repulsed.

Numerous Air-Fights

There were many air-fights in the region of the Somme, in which four enemy machines were brought down, while six others, severely hit, fell in their own lines. Our aeroplanes severely bombed the bivouacs and cantonments at Peronne, the air-sheds at Tergnier, the aerodrome at Colmar and several railway-stations. They also bombed and fired machine-guns at a train between Annois and Ham.

The communique this evening reports: There has been a reciprocal bombardment on the entire Somme front. Violent enemy attacks at Bois de Chaulnes were repulsed.

South of the Somme, we took 1,702 prisoners in yesterday's operations. The bombardment in the region of the Somme extended to Morval and Chaulnes.

Enemy attacks led to lively hand-to-hand fighting and grenade-attacks on the edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The enemy were repulsed. There was the usual cannonade elsewhere.

British Improve Positions

London, October 11.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Nothing important has occurred. The work of improving our new positions south of the Ancre continued without special incident. A further 268 prisoners were brought in.

Our air-craft were again very active yesterday.

General Haig reported this morning: There has been hostile artillery action on the greater part of the battle-front. North of Neuville St. Vaast, the enemy blew a camouflet, which caused no casualties.

We carried out a successful minor enterprise against the enemy's trenches south of Hulluch.

Not Smallest Part Lost, Berlin Official Message

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 9.—Near the coast and south of Ypres and on the Artois front held by the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, there was a lively fire and patrol activity.

The immense battle on the Somme continues. Yesterday, the combined efforts of the enemy still further increased, which, however, only decidedly aggravated the heavy and costly defeat which the brave infantry and strong artillery of General von Below had prepared for them. Not even the smallest part of a trench was lost on the battle front which extends over a 25 kilometers line.

With particular violence and at short intervals, the British and French, regardless of the extraordinarily heavy losses which they suffered, stormed between Gueudecourt and Bonchavesnes. The troops of Generals von Boehm and von Garnier repulsed them each time.

Near Le Sars, a British nest was cleaned, 90 prisoners and seven machine-guns being captured. The artillery duel also raged north of the Ancre and at isolated sectors south of the Somme. On both sides of Vermand-Ovillers it increased to great violence.

Extensive German blastings in the Argonnes destroyed the French trenches to a considerable extent. East of the Meuse, the artillery combats temporarily revived.

U. S. NOT DECIDED ON POLICY AS TO U-BOATS--LANSING

State Department Councillor Says Allies' Request Rejected

CAN'T BAR ENTRY

Declared Nothing Adduced To Render International Law Inapplicable

NORWAY'S PROTEST

Threatens to Exclude Submersibles, Since Ships' Crews Abandoned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 11.—Secretary of State Lansing, after conferring with President Wilson at Long Branch, declared that there had been no decision regarding the policy of the United States in the matter of the new German submarine attacks on shipping off the coast of America. The whole subject was still under investigation.

President Wilson is receiving many telegrams, urging that action shall be taken to prevent a repetition of the attacks.

The United States, replying to the Memorandum presented by the Allies regarding belligerent submarines in neutral ports, expresses the opinion that the Allies have not adduced circumstances rendering the existing rules of international law inapplicable and it reserves liberty of action in all respects. It will treat such vessels as, in its opinion, becomes the action of a Power which may be said to have taken the first steps in establishing the principles of neutrality and for over a century has maintained those principles with high impartiality.

The United States deems it the duty of belligerents to distinguish between neutral and belligerent submarines and the responsibility for any conflict between belligerent warships and neutral submarines, owing to neglect to so distinguish, must rest entirely with the negligent Power.

New York, October 10.—The Councillor of the State Department has announced that the United States has refused to accept the contention of the Entente urging neutrals to prevent belligerent submarines from using neutral waters and to detain any entering a neutral port.

Protest From Norway

Christiania, October 10.—It is announced that the Government will protest to Germany where the safety of the crews of sunken Norwegian vessels is disregarded and will also call attention to the excitement in Norway owing to the abandonment of Norwegian crews in their boats in the Arctic. The Government is considering the advisability of excluding submarines from Norwegian waters.

'Pacific Blockade' of U. S.

London, October 11.—The contention of the United States that belligerents must distinguish between neutral and belligerent submarines refers to a passage in the Memorandum presented by the Allies pointing out the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines navigating regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

Reuter's Agency understands that the reply of the United States to the Memorandum presented by the Allies regarding submarines was despatched prior to the recent sinkings off the coast of America.

The British newspapers dwell on the gravity and complexity of the fresh issue between Germany and America raised by what The Times describes as tantamount to a pacific blockade of the American coast, "a form of coercion occasionally adopted in times of peace to bring a wrong-doing State to reason."

While the papers are unanimous that the main issue lies between the United States and Germany, they point out that the havoc wrought by the U.53 emphasises the importance of the recent memorandum issued by the Allies concerning the treatment of

belligerent submarines in neutral waters.

'Explosion Bound to Follow'

Telegrams from New York describe the excitement as greater than at the outbreak of the war. An explosion is bound to follow the loss of American lives. But for the activity of American destroyers much greater hardship and, possibly, loss of life, would have resulted.

The New York correspondent of The Times states that when an enemy submarine was firing at the s.s. Stephano she found that two United States destroyers impeded her aim. The German commander asked the destroyers to kindly clear out of the way. The destroyers acquiesced, whereupon the submarine torpedoed the Stephano.

The secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association, interviewed, said that the renewed German submarine warfare was not alarming and really was not a promising development for Germany. The fact that the operations were not conducted on both sides of the Atlantic showed the insufficiency of submarines.

Our loss from submarine warfare during the whole war was only ten shillings in every £100 of cargo and we imported £900,000,000 of stuff during the year ending in July.

The British steamers Sidonia and Jupiter and the Norwegian steamer Resham have been sunk.

America Intent Only On Preserving 3-Mile Limit

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 11.—The views of the Entente Powers, as expressed in their memorandum to neutral countries, published today in telegrams from London, that submarines are outlaws and should be excluded from hitherto recognized rules regarding the admission of warships and merchantmen into neutral waters and ports, have been rejected by the American Government. The State Department has announced that the United States refuses to accept the contention of the Entente Powers that the use of neutral harbors should be denied to submarines.

With reference to the frantic excitement in certain quarters over the alleged invasion of American rights and the "blockade of American ports" by the German submarine activity off the American coast, the organ of the Government, the New York World, in an editorial says that the United States is not concerned as to the place of operation of the German submarine warfare, provided it is outside the three miles limit. It is concerned only with regard to the relative method of such warfare and, so far, these operations have been carried on lawfully.

The editorial further says: "It is silly to call these submarine operations a blockade of American ports. German warships have the same rights as British warships in the western Atlantic."

Obituary

Admiral Sir Wm. Kennedy

Reuter's Service

London, October 10.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir William Kennedy.

Miss C. L. Bonnell

Miss Cornelia Leavenworth Bonnell died yesterday in the Door of Hope Rescue Mission, the institution which she founded, after a brief illness. Miss Bonnell was 42 years of age and was a former resident of Syracuse, N.Y. She came out to China as a teacher in Miss Jewell's School in Quinsan Gardens but in 1900 took up the rescue work of the settlement by establishing the Door of Hope Mission.

During the years of her rescue work, she accomplished a great good for Chinese girl children and women and worked in co-operation with the Mixed Court. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Funeral of Mr. Charles Comins

The burial took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday evening of the remains of the late Mr. Charles Comins, the obsequies being conducted by the Rev. E. J. Maupas. Messrs. Burrett, Anderson, Crossley, Crighton, Clark and Barff were the pallbearers. Beautiful wreaths were sent by Mr. John Liddell, Mr. Judah, Mr. Meyer, members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, Mr. W. G. Pirie, Mr. A. J. Clark, Mr. H. B. Ollerdessen, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Burrett, Frau G. Th. Diedrich, Mr. R. R. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. E. W. Noel, and Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Oct 13
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Oct. 14
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Oct 16
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M Oct 16
- Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Oct. 17
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16
- Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Oct. 19
- Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of September 3 left Hongkong at noon on Wednesday, and is due here at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The American mail is due here on or about October 14, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Ireland Needs 40,000 Enlistments by Xmas

Up To 200,000 Eligible; Lord Lieutenant Urges Conversion To 'Logic Of Facts'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech at Dublin, today, stated that the Irish divisions needed 40,000 men before Christmas. He said that there were 34,822 Irish Catholics and 16,224 Irish Protestants in the army before the war and 157,594 had joined since mobilisation, including 92,405 Catholics, 62,391 Protestants and 2,798 unclassed.

He estimated that there were between 100,000 and 200,000 men eligible for military service in Ireland today. He had never advocated compulsion in Ireland, because general consent was lacking, but, in view of the sudden conversion of England to compulsion, there was no reason to despair of convincing the Irish democracy of the overwhelming logic of facts.

The Belfast Telegraph points out that Lord Wimborne's figures refer only to infantry.

At a meeting of the Irish Party, resolutions were passed against conscription and demanding the release of the untried Irish prisoners. They requested Mr. John Redmond to ask for a day for the discussion in the House of Commons of a motion declaring that the system of Government in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting and are mainly responsible for the rebellion and the present state of feeling in Ireland.

News Brevities

Mr. Tong Shao-yi, accompanied by Mr. Hu Han-ming, returned to Shanghai, yesterday, from Tientsin, by the C.N. s.s. Shengking. Owing to a severe cold contracted during the trip, he was unable to see many of the visitors who called during the afternoon.

* * *

The Manchurian Daily News reports the slaying of six Japanese in the Tungshan District. The crime is supposed to have been committed either by brigands or Chinese patrolling soldiers.

* * *

The second grand concert by Bogumil Sykora, the Russian 'cellist, will be given tomorrow night, at the Lyceum theater. He will be assisted by Mrs. Isenman and Mr. V. Meyer, with Mrs. Powell at the piano.

* * *

The Committee of the Union Church Ladies Society entertained the members to a "Geographical Tea" on Wednesday afternoon in the Union Church Lecture Room. A large turnout of members and friends was present and much fun and amusement was caused when guessing commenced. During the afternoon Mr. Mathieson sang delightfully "Wise Folly" by Landon Ronald, and "Devotion" by Howard Fisher, Miss Jansen playing the accompaniments with her usual skill and sympathy. The members were much interested in seeing a large framed photograph of the two motor ambulances given last year by the ladies to the Red Cross Society. This is intended to be hung in the room where the meetings are held, and ought to prove an incentive to futher exertions this winter.

WONDERFUL FUTURE FOR UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

Tsinanfu Institution to Double Staff and Membership Through Combination

The remarkable growth of the Union Medical College at Tsinanfu since its formation in 1904 is to be completely eclipsed during the coming year according to the report for 1915 for the institution which has just come from the press. The new plans for the college and hospital, which are announced in a postscript to the report, include a union with the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and the doubling of the staff membership and student attendance, as well as a substantial increase in the hospital facilities.

The Union Medical College was formed as an integral part of the Shantung Christian University through the union of the work of the American Presbyterian and English Baptist Missions at Weihsien and Tsingchowfu respectively. The Church of England Mission at Shantung later came into the Union.

Excerpts from the report outlining the contemplated increases, follow:

"Since the report was written, a new proposal, vitally affecting the future prospects and efficiency of the College, has been laid before the faculty and accepted by them. The China Medical Board, which has now purchased the whole property of the Union Medical College at Peking, has decided to transfer students of the preparatory, first year and second year classes of that college elsewhere, and has invited the faculty of our college to receive them, and complete their medical education. In return the China Medical Board is offering us a very generous grant for the remodelling and equipping of the college, the erection of further classrooms, laboratories and dormitories and the provision of the salaries of an increased staff for the next five years.

"This proposal means, in short, that the faculty of the college, the buildings and equipment, and the student membership, may all be doubled, or possibly even more than doubled, within the next twelve months, and an unprecedented opportunity is thus laid before us. With the adequate accommodation and equipment which this plan affords, and, as we hope, a sufficient staff to man the college, there is every reason to look forward to the future with the greatest confidence.

"We would appeal to all missions interested in the cause of medical education in China, which are not already members of this Union, to lend us their active co-operation in taking advantage of this unique opportunity, and assist us in our endeavor to offer a worthy medical education, in their own language, to the students committed to our charge, and impress them with the ideals and teaching of Him Whom we serve.

"The year 1915 will long be remembered in the history of the College, for it saw the graduation of the first two classes to take the full medical course, the completion and opening of the new hospital and out-patient dispensary, and the setting on foot of negotiations and plans which bid fair to have the most profound influence upon the future of medical education in this country."

Aeroplane Casualties On Berlin Reckoning

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 10.—The extreme strain of all forces required extraodinary achievements also from our aviators in the observation service for the artillery, as well as in the protection of the observation air service. The difficult task of the observation aviators can only be fulfilled if battle flyers hold off the enemy.

The number of air-fights has consequently reached record figures, which show a result favorable for us. During the month of September the following aeroplanes were lost:

	German	Anglo-French
Shot down in air fights	20	97
Missing	1	—
Brought down from the earth	—	25
Landed involuntarily within our lines	—	7

The total thus being 21 German machines lost against 129 enemy machines, of which about half fell down within our lines and the remainder behind the enemy's lines.

Mt. Pasubio Trenches Stormed by Italians

Rush Elaborate Defence Line, Conquer Heights And Capture 5,034

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 10.—An official communique reports: We stormed and captured some entrenchments on Mount Pasubio. Attacks made by the enemy elsewhere were repulsed.

The enemy shelled Gorizia, damaging the buildings and causing a few casualties

Generalissimo Cadorna reports a brilliant success at Mount Pasubio and the penetration of a strongly fortified line on the Giulia front, where 861 prisoners were taken. The Italian infantry assaulted and went beyond elaborate lines of trenches on the Carso front, occupying the very powerful surrounding heights and taking 5,034 prisoners and a very rich booty.

MONGOLS ATTACK PALIN

Mukden, October 11.—It is telegraphed from Chifeng that several thousand Mongols attacked Palin and that the walled city of Linhsi is in danger.

WILL NOMINATE WONG, IGNORING HIS CONSENT

Government Can't Find Another Foreign Minister; Proceeding Will 'Save Face'

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, Oct. 12.—It is reported that, owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Government has determined to nominate Wong Ta-hsieh without his consent. Therefore, if Parliament rejects his appointment, Wong Ta-hsieh will not lose face, fear of which, apparently, is the only obstacle to his acceptance of the nomination.

Say Wong Has Accepted

The Shunpao reports:—The President has persuaded Wong Ta-hsieh to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Wong Ta-hsieh has agreed to take up the post for the present and the Government has officially presented a request to the House of Representatives to confirm the appointment. The House of Representatives has decided to vote on the question on October 17. It is reported that there is hope that the appointment will be endorsed by the House.

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PLAN TO RETALIATE AGAINST ALLIES HAS WILSON'S SUPPORT

Restriction On Clearance Of Ships Was Approved By The State Department

TRY TO FORCE FAIR PLAY

Entente's Envoys At Washington Aroused; May Hasten British Reply To U. S. Protest

Washington, September 6.—Unless Great Britain and her allies show by affirmative action that they are prepared to respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation the weapons placed in the hands of President Wilson by Congress will be used to enforce America's demands.

Officials are hopeful that the allies will take note of the almost unlimited power given the President to enforce American rights under international law and usage and not compel Mr. Wilson to make use of the power intrusted to him.

Secretary of State Lansing confirmed today the statement made on the floor of the Senate yesterday by Senator Thomas of Colorado that his amendment to the Revenue Bill, denying clearance to ships of belligerent nations which discriminate against Americans, was offered with the approval of the State Department. This amendment authorizes the President to employ the armed forces of the Nation, if necessary, to carry out its provisions.

Planned for Month Past

Mr. Lansing said that the State Department did not approve or disapprove the amendment offered by Senator Phelan of California, under which the United States would be empowered to deny the use of American mails, cables and wireless to such countries. He intimated that some other department of the Government, presumably the Post Office Department, may have sanctioned the Phelan amendment.

The Department of Commerce approved the amendment putting an embargo on the importation of Canadian fish from the North Pacific in retaliation for the refusal of the Canadians to sell bait to American fishermen who did not agree in advance to sell their catch in the Canadian market.

It was announced today that the advisability of inserting retaliatory provisions in pending measures has been under discussion in Administration circles for a month or more.

Concern as to the effect of such a policy if carried to the limit was not confined today to diplomats representing the Entente powers here. The action of Congress was the subject of lively discussion in diplomatic circles generally.

Allies to Protest

From allied sources hints at reprisals continued to be made today, and the indications are that vigorous protests will be lodged with the State Department as soon as the revenue and shipping bills are signed by the President, when the retaliatory measures will be the law of the land.

Administration officials would not discuss the probable machinery through which the weapons turned over to the President will be used, if their use is rendered necessary by the continued failure of Great Britain, acting for herself and allies, to recognize the right of American shippers to engage in lawful business with other nations.

Questioned as to the legal right of the United States to adopt such measures, State Department officials declared that there could be no serious dispute on this question. It was pointed out that either the United States must submit tamely to all restrictive measures adopted by Great Britain or assert its right in terms that cannot be mistaken.

It is admitted that Great Britain has a right to declare an embargo on all exportations from this country into British possessions. But no official has any idea that such a course will be adopted, certainly not during the European war, when the allies are depending largely on supplies received from America.

Point to Germany's Acts

The only justification advanced by the allies for refusing to accept cargoes offered by American shippers for transport on vessels going to Europe in many instances has been the critical need of giving preference to supplies required for carrying on the war.

In connection with the retaliatory legislation the allied diplomats insist on discussing the offenses of Germany against the United States, declaring that Germany has been by far the greater offender. It is suggested that the United States has fared better than most countries since the outbreak of the war owing to the fact that it has been necessary for the allies to procure great volumes of supplies here, necessitating frequent sailings from American ports.

Throughout the controversy between the United States and Germany over the Lusitania and other submarine attacks, Germany insisted on dragging in the British blockade, declaring that her submarine warfare was in reprisal for the announced purpose of Great Britain to "starve out Germany." The United States informed Germany that the blockade and submarine issues were separate and distinct and would not be considered together. This same course will be pursued toward the allies with regard to pending issues. Nothing Germany may have done will be accepted as an excuse by the United States Government for Great Britain's refusal to respect American rights and observe the rules of international law and usage.

While there was some delay in getting the Revenue Bill into conference today, Republican Leader Mann informing the House Democratic leaders that he desired to read its various provisions, officials are confident that the House will accept the retaliatory provisions placed in the bill by the Senate.

Senate Action May Hasten British Reply to U. S. Protest

London, September 6.—Officials of the British Foreign Office have not yet had time to consider the general revenue bill as affecting the various blockade activities, but news of the passage of the bill through the United States Senate last night excited considerable interest.

An official of the Foreign Office said today that the Department fully recognized the importance of this legislation, but that any statement as to the attitude of the British Government must wait until the return of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade. It is expected that one result of the action of the American Senate will be to hasten a reply to the Washington protest against the British blacklist.

To Aid Firms on Blacklist

Amsterdam (via London), September 6.—The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce recently petitioned Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, to publish the lists of foreign firms with which trading is prohibited by Great Britain, in order to enable German firms to develop relations with the blacklisted firms and encourage them after the war, the Frankfurter Zeitung says. The Government complied with the request and published the lists.

Preparing to Mark the Graves of Fallen on Western Front

This scene, after an advance on the Western front, shows crosses being made to mark the graves of fallen British soldiers. Everything that can possibly be done to identify the dead is done, and wooden crosses are then placed over the graves.

'JAPAN NOT ALONE IS TO BLAME IN CHINA'

European Powers Cause Of That Country's Policy, Dr. Gulick Declares

New York, October 4.—Dr. Sidney Gulick, of the Doshisha University of Kyoto, who is now in the United States, has sent a long letter to the New York Times discussing such outstanding questions between the United States and Japan as immigration, landownership and naturalization. After having discussed these questions Dr. Gulick says:

"Things in China are peculiar. As the Americans do not know how the European Powers have attained their present position in China, they cannot understand Japan's relations with that country. Up to the present the European Powers in many cases have acted in China in such ways as to infringe on the nation's sovereignty. Under these circumstances, Japan out of the necessity of her own existence has had to pay a very high price to acquire her present position.

"Besides, we must consider that through bitter experiences Japan has learned it is very difficult for her to send her emigrants to white men's countries, and she has to seek an outlet somewhere else for her surplus population."

Dr. Gulick says that the Japanese do not have such ambition in China as the Americans fear. He continues:

"The Japanese think that if the European Powers act and get more political rights in China as they have been doing, such would not only hurt China's own interests, but menace the safety of their own country. I have no hesitation to declare that the Japanese are not planning to monopolize interests in China. If the European Powers respect China's sovereignty, and act in the right way, Japan will no doubt pursue the same policy, but her past experiences have taught her that she cannot easily believe in the European Powers. Now these Powers feel they cannot believe in Japan, hence the present unpleasant situation.

"If hope that the United States, pursuing a just policy, will save the Far East from its present difficulties. In a word, any Imperialistic policy of the United States in the Far East would not benefit the Americans, but rather cause further complication in the existing troubles."—*Asahi.*

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TEUTONS NOW FIGHTING TO WARD OFF DEFEAT

Allies in West Waiting For Better Weather Before Continuing Their Push

London, October 5.—While heavy fighting continues on all the fronts except the western, where the British and French are straightening out their line and waiting for better weather before continuing their push, there has been no marked change in the position of the belligerents.

The Allies are now fighting their hardest to secure a decision, while the Central Powers are fighting fiercely to ward off defeat, which General Sir William Robertson, the British Chief of Staff, declared in a speech yesterday was not near but was inevitable.

Since July 29 the German have used twenty-nine divisions against the British. The German reserves are now exhausted, so that a debacle is likely anywhere.—*Jiji.*

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GUILLEMONT FIGHT A SOLDIERS' BATTLE

British Fighters Use Own Strategy in Capture Of Falfemont Farm

TAKE WOODS BY SURPRISE

Germans, Bewildered, Run Hither and Thither, While Foes Surround Farm

By Philip Gibbs

With the British armies in the field, September 5.—My last despatch, describing the capture of Wedge Wood and the attack on Falfemont Farm, left off at a moment of exciting uncertainty. It was impossible for me to tell whether our men had actually taken possession of the farm. Now the tangled web of the plot is straightened out, and the end of another grim little chapter of the war is the capture of 1,000 yards of the enemy's front to a depth of 1,500 yards in and around Falfemont Farm, which is now held by the British troops.

It was great fighting which gained this ground and the men were their own Generals. These West Country lads were not moved like marionettes pulled by strings from headquarters. It was, after the first orders had been given, a soldier's battle and its success was due to the young officers and non-commissioned officers and men, using their own initiative, finding another way round when one had failed and arranging their own tactics in the face of the enemy to suit the situation of the moment.

When the attack on Falfemont Farm was checked on the south by machine-gun fire, the British troops worked their way westward and, joining other bodies of men advancing from the sunken road beyond Guillemont, crept forward to the slope of ground that goes up to Leuze Wood. Half way up on the outer edge of the spur were two V-shaped trenches which I saw taken by the first two waves immediately after the capture of the Wedge Wood.

Men Plan a Surprise Rush

In the hollow at the bottom of the sunken road was cover for the men, who were inspired by a great idea. This was the making of a surprise rush into Leuze Wood from its western side while the Germans' attention was directed to the defense of Falfemont Farm halfway down the slopes to the south. It was this surprise movement which caused all the confusion which I saw yesterday among the enemy—figures of German soldiers running down from the high wood to the support of the men in the farm, their sudden retreat back when the British guns swept the ground, and their rush for cover to the wood and doubling back uncertainly, not knowing where to turn when these Germans heard the shouts of British troops in a corner of their sanctuary.

Splendid work was done by the British after dusk and during the night, in spite of the deluge of rain, when the German artillery fired most furiously, but could not dislodge them from the grip they had got on the corner of the wood, lest the German guns should make a massacre of the German infantry. By dawn more troops had joined those who held the spur and passed on to the north of Falfemont Farm, and others had got close to the farm on the south and west by the way of the Wegde Wood.

Nothing To Do But Die or Yield

Between black posts which were once high, living trees, about sixty Germans stayed on in their shell craters and broken dugouts. When the final British rush came from three sides they could do nothing but surrender or die. Some of them died, others lay wounded and unconscious, but most of them put their hands up.

It is not sufficiently realized, I believe, how very important has been the gain to the British of the last two days of battle. The capture of Guillemont and of the ground beyond it has given them the whole of the German second line, which was broken in parts on the great day of July 14. Since then the British have had an uphill fight all the time, a long struggle upward to seize the high ridge from Pozieres eastward and to hold it. It has been difficult to hold and the cost has not been light.

The heroism shown on those slopes, in those woods, in the assault on the high trenches, has been the most wonderful ever shown by British soldiers in a continuous endeavor. Now they have gained the crest of the ridge, and even if the British offensive were brought to a dead halt today, which it will not be, the position of the soldiers for the Winter would be enormously superior to that of the Germans on the other side of the watershed.

Again the taking of Guillemont and the ground by Ginchy has defended the right flank and straightened out an awkward salient. With Ginchy in British hands on one side and Thiepval on the other they should be well placed and there would be a great gain for all the sacrifice they made in fighting forward so hard and so far and with such courage.

Brave Deeds on Both Sides

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, Sept. 4.—In my despatch of yesterday, describing the heavy fighting at several parts of the line, I was unable to give sufficient prominence to the greatest success of the day, and one of the best achievements since the beginning of the battle of the Somme.

That we hold Guillemont safely and surely, I had the luck to see for myself today, when from neighboring trenches I looked into the ruin of the place, strangely quiet this afternoon. Apart from a few German clumps, I saw that the British were holding the sunken road 500 yards further on.

Yesterday's attack at midday was wonderfully good. The British went forward steadily in waves after a hurricane of fire from the great mass of their guns. The Germans did not expect an attack at the hour which it happened. They probably thought they had balked it by their bombardment on the British lines, and when they flung over 10,000 gas shells, the poisonous vapor of which floated over the ground for hours. They know now that they did not thwart the advance of the British.

The German machine guns swept the ground with a rush of bullets, but the British took cover, as much as possible, in the dips and hollows of the earth, which was chaotic after the long weeks of shelling, and came along quite quickly to the outskirts of the ruined village. A quarry there in the center of the western edge had been entered and held for a day or two by the British troops, but it was no longer in their hands and had to be retaken.

Prussian Guards Counter-attack

The British troops rushed upon Guillemont with the finest valor. They were in and about those dugouts in the first wave and halted there to see that no Germans remained in hiding to attack them from the rear.

Underground there was not much fighting. A few proud men refused to surrender or did not surrender quickly enough. Most of them gave themselves up easily and made no trouble in being marshaled back, so that something like 6,000 men belonging to the finest German troops are now behind the British lines, out of it for good.

A half hour afterward the British were joined by supporting troops, and the line was advanced to the sunken road, where other German soldiers were captured. The British found here a defensive position all ready for them and after a little work in reorganizing the shelter from that point a number of men went forward again to the attack on Falfemont Farm.

So the battle ended yesterday with the capture of Guillemont, and the British line strongly intrenched along the sunken road.

Desolation and Ruin

I saw another attack today upon Falfemont Farm and the British capture of Wedge Wood. The way to the trenches was the most amazing scene of the war—more terrible and wonderful and as great a battle picture as any I had seen before. Everywhere along the way which leads to the country between Hardecourt and Maurepas, there is great desolation and ruin of all the things that grew or stood upon the earth. Here, for two miles or so, a long avenue of trees is a highway of violence. Not a tree stands whole, and their great trunks have been slashed and broken by the shell-fire and lie with ragged stumps—great giants—across the unending shell craters there.

For some time before the British attack I watched the country over a parapet, fascinated as though under a queer spell. It is here that the French and British soldiers have been fighting shoulder to shoulder, or at least on the right and left in a great and perilous adventure.

On one side was Maurepas, a few brick ruins standing in the midst of bare black trunks and naked branches. In a turmoil of shell craters on the other side was Guillemont. I could see every tree in it and one solitary shell of a barn and a few black German crosses to their dead and blown-out dugouts on the southern side.

The sunken road led down from Guillemont to the wedgewood in the hollow. The British soldiers held the sunken road and the Germans were in the wedgewood. Striking up from that small solitary copse of naked sticks were two white chalky trenches in an obtuse angle with the apex nearest to the wedgewood and the broad base up a sloping ground toward Leuze wood or Louisy wood, as the British call it.

On the ridge above and half way down the slope to the right of the triangle of trenches was Falfemont Farm, without the least sign of a farm, but marked by a number of tree stems, stuck up like telephone poles.

British Come Out for Attack

The Germans were shelling the sunken road intermittently, and some of their heavy shells, but not many of them, were bursting in Guillemont. The British artillery was not far behind in pounding the German lines. The British shells were falling all over their ground from Leuze wood down to Falfemont Farm and the wedgewood in the hollow below the sunken road.

A little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon I saw the British in the open. They came up suddenly as though by spellword along the line of the sunken road and southward below Falfemont Farm advancing northward to that place. It was astonishing to see all those men in the open after the utter solitude of the scene.

Few German shells were falling near them. They seemed to have the countryside to themselves. But above the din of the artillery's stupendous noise there was a new and different sound. It was made by the sweeping waves of machine-gun fire, the worst noise in the war, except that of a mine in action. A great deal of it, I am sure, was curiously little artillery fire for some time after the attack began. The men advanced in waves. I saw the left waves surging down into the wedge wood; some of them wavered a little, then fell in groups, not dead or wounded, but getting below the stream of bullets a yard high over the ground. The small copse was soon crowded with British soldiers. They seemed to be in a kind of scrimmage, but out of the middle of it came presently a compact little body of men—German prisoners.

"Right enough and well done," said an officer by my side. I followed the advance of the southern waves toward Falfemont Farm. They went on slowly and steadily, and had a long way to go. It seemed to me a frightful long way, but they crept up nearer and nearer to the edge of bare poles, which were once a wood. Then some of them fell and disappeared into the shell cellars and the broken trench. New waves came up and disappeared also, as if lying or dead in the tall thistles.

Take a Second Trench

After a little while I saw that many of them had reappeared to the left. They were working up toward the German triangle of trenches on the slope of the spur, striking down from Leuze Wood.

In a few minutes two figures appeared black against the white chalk of the first trench and presently they were lost in it, but not for long. Groups of them were up again marshaling another group, which seemed to have been separated from them and then moved back toward the Wedge Wood. I guessed that they were more German prisoners, but could not see the difference between the gray and the khaki.

"Hello! They've got a second trench," said another man by my side. It was clear enough. Black figures appeared on the second chalk line and then jumped down. My eyes wandered back to the southern waves advancing on Falfemont Farm. They were heading westward and northward in an encircling movement. Over on the south they seemed to be avoiding the scythe which mowed the grass with machine gun bullets.

It was some time after, while I was watching the confused groups of men, that strange things began to happen in the German lines. From Leuze Wood parties of men came running down to Falfemont Farm. Sometimes they ran a little way, and then ran back, and then came on again. Presently a number of them reached the edge of the ground on which grew bare poles, which was Falfemont Farm, and here they reformed.

"By the Lord," said an officer, "a German counter-attack. Get it over the telephone quick. A good target for our guns."

It was a wonderful target. The Prussian Guardsmen came forward, not in open order, but shoulder to shoulder. They made a serpentine line across the ground, advancing steadily and not slowly, toward our troops. They looked like very tall men, and their figures were quite black against the chalky earth.

German Line Crumbles

Then suddenly the right end of the line crumbled away. Gaps were opened in the thick bar of men. The British machine guns were raking them.

I listened to the swish-swash of the fire, like a flame blown in the wind. Then like a row of nine pins on uneven ground, the Prussian guards all fell face forward. The unwounded men had fallen with the wounded to escape the British bullets.

"The counter-attack has been repulsed," said a voice near the telephonist. He repeated the words more slowly. "D'ye hear, the German counter-attack has broken down."

Twenty minutes later, if I remember accurately, another German counter-attack was organized in exactly the same way by parties of men coming down from the Leuze Wood, but this was also broken up by the British machine gun fire.

After that all was confused. Odd groups of men seemed to be fighting separately. Men ran up to Leuze Wood, as if in retreat, and then came down again to Falfemont Farm.

Girl a Corporation Head at 22

MISS MARY WOHLFORD.

Miss Mary Wohlford, 22, a student at Stanford University, is believed to be the youngest woman head of a corporation in the country. When the Escondido, California, Gas and Electric Light Plant was put up for auction, Miss Wohlford bought in the property. She is taking a course in electrical engineering at Stanford and upon her graduation will assume active management of the corporation.

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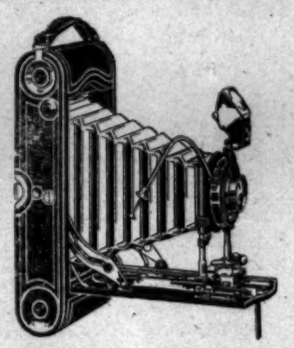

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- - Sporting - - News - -

RED SOX TAKE ANOTHER GAME IN WORLD SERIES

Brooklyn Fans Losing Hope For Pennant As Boston Needs One Victory

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, October 11.—Brooklyn and the supporters of the National Leaguers about New York had little hope tonight of winning the pennant in the World Series following Brooklyn's third defeat here today by the Boston Red Sox of the American League. The score was 6 to 3. Should Boston take tomorrow's game the pennant is hers. Brooklyn has won but one game as against three for Boston, so the Red Sox have only to win one game while Brooklyn would necessarily have to win three to take the pennant. A little Brooklyn money is still being wagered on the outcome of the series although long odds are demanded.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Order by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. October 11, 1916.

No. 66. Leave. Short leave has been granted to 2/Lieut. J. S. Cubbon from October 2 to October 30, 1916.

No. 67. Winter Uniform. Winter Uniform, Khaki Serge, will be taken into wear from October 15, 1916.

New uniforms will be inspected by one of the Headquarters Staff, who will initial the receipt when the uniform is correct. Any member who accepts his uniform without the issue receipt being so initialled, may be liable to have the uniform altered at his own expense.

Lawn Tennis

Owing to the illness of Mr. McEachran, the doubles championship has been awarded to Messrs. Kashio and Wade. Mr. McEachran strained himself in his recent game with Mr. Green, of Hongkong, and the doctor has ordered him not to return to the game during the present season.

In the singles, Mr. McEachran's opponent in the semi-final, Mr. W. P. Roberts, will meet Mr. Kashio in the final, tomorrow afternoon, at the French Club.

Shooting

Maxim Battery, S.V.C.

The following are the results of the October monthly competitions of the Maxim Battery, S.V.C.:—

PRACTICES

	No. 2.	No. 3.	H'cap.	Nett Score.
"A" Class:				
Cpl. W. J. Brown	12	17	3%	28.13*
Capt. K. H. Gaskin	15	17	17%	27.84
Cpl. W. S. Bowman	9	17	—	26.00
Gnr. W. J. Hawkings	9	17	—	26.00
Sgt. L. R. Wheen	9	15	—	24.00
"B" Class:				
Gnr. J. L. Donnelly	12	16	—	28.00†
Gnr. W. M. Reeves	12	12	—	34.00‡
Cpl. E. W. Hubbard	9	14	3%	22.31
Gnr. T. Sayle	9	12	—	21.00
Gnr. H. Hanbury	3	18	—	21.00
Gnr. J. T. Towns	3	16	—	19.00
Gnr. G. O. Jackson	3	14	—	17.00
Sgt. W. H. Rogers	3	14	3%	16.49

* Second win.
† First win.
‡ Spoon.

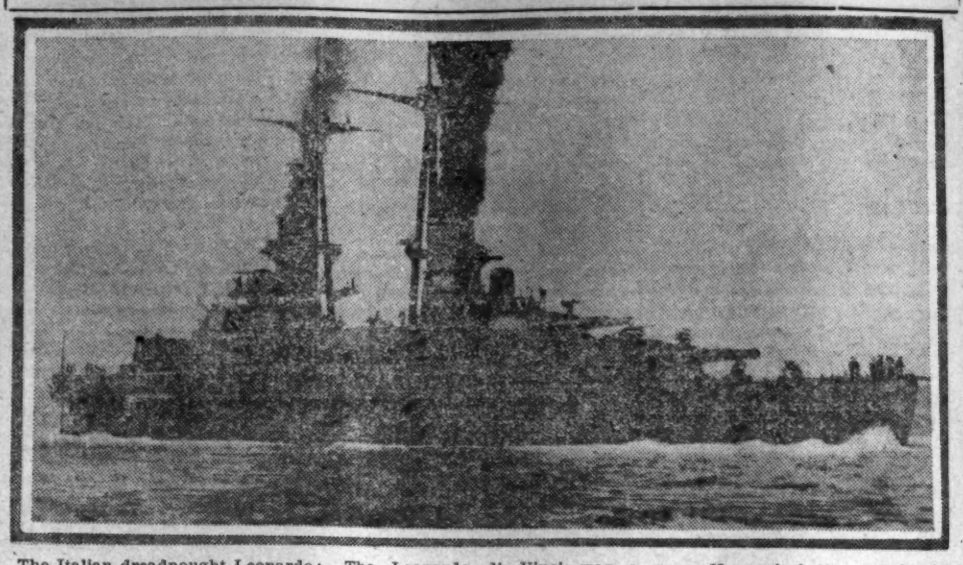
Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.

The conditions of the October monthly cup were:—Distance 200 yards (Bisley), 1 sighter and 10 shots to count:—

"A" Class:			
Pte. C. E. M. Thomson	46	3	43*†
Capt. C. H. Rutherford	42	3	39
Pte. C. W. Glover	39	3	36
"B" Class:			
Pte. R. A. Bell	38	0	38‡
Pte. J. F. Cale	36	0	36
Pte. G. A. Thomson	38	3	35*
"C" Class:			
Pte. R. D. Murray	36	0	36*
Pte. A. M. Scott	31	0	31
Pte. G. M. Grandison	30	0	30

* Winners of spoons.
† 2nd leg on cup.
‡1st leg on cup.

Italian Warship Which Was Lost With 300 on Board



The Italian dreadnought Leonardo di Vinci, which caught fire, blew up and sank in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, with a loss of 300 lives. It is believed the vessel can be raised and salvaged. The fire is reported to have started in the ship's kitchen.

The Leonardo di Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Geaare and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons and she was 575½ feet long, 91¾ feet beam, and carried a total company of 957 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns and her secondary battery to stand off torpedo attacks was composed of eighteen 4.7-inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22.5 knots.

AMERICAN PRESS SEES MILITARISM IN JAPAN

Fears Terauchi Will Pursue Stronger Foreign Policy—Pleased With Okuma

New York, October 5.—Hardly had direction of Baron Sakatani's statement that Japan would re pen negotiations with the United States subsided than word was received of the ministerial crisis in Japan and the hurried appointment of Court Terauchi as Premier. Much interest is being manifested in the new ministry and the press is commenting freely upon its probable policy.

Many of the newspapers show a liking for Masquis Okuma. They call him a rational statesman, saying that throughout his term of office he has adhered to a peaceful policy toward the United States. They say that Okuma has been compelled to retire because of opposition to his peaceful foreign policy, especially as regards China.

When it seemed most likely that Viscount Kato would be Japan's new Premier the papers printed warnings against him, declaring that his famous twenty-one demands on China were proof that he would pursue a firm policy if given the position. Now that word of Count Terauchi's victory has been received, evening papers today predict a militaristic regime in Japan. They believe that under the new Premier, Japan may re ort to stronger policies toward the United States and China.—*Asahi.*

Shipping Bulletins

The United States transport s.s Warren arrived in Tientsin on the 9th instant with 33 mules for the 15th Infantry.

* * *

Japanese advices state that the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, which planned the construction of 17 stock-boats of the total tonnage of 160,000 d. w. during next year (two of which are expected to be completed within this year for delivery to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha), has decided to build twenty more stock-boats ranging from 9,000 tons to 10,000 tons during 1918. Application has been made to the Government authorities for permission.

* * *

The s.s. Totai Maru, of the Tungho Steamship Co., which has been contracted to be sold to a Norwegian firm, together with eight other Japanese steamer , some of them to Norwegians and the others to Britishers, will leave Dalny for good today for Yokohama laden with 5,000 bags beans, 50,000 bean cakes, and 300 cases bean oil, and is, on her arrival at her destination, to be delivered to the buyers at the end of this month. She will later proceed to Europe.

* * *

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo, which arrived in harbor yesterday morning, brought down from Hankow 10 boxes of silver.

* * *

The silk carried by the N. Y. K. s.s. Yokohama Maru, which sailed from Shanghai on September 6, arrived at New York via the Great Northern Railway on the 6th instant.

* * *

The C. M. s.s. Anping, formerly on the Tientsin line, has for the present replaced the company's s.s. Kiangteen, and is now on the Ningpo-Shanghai run. The Kiangteen is laid up for her periodical overhauling.

PROGRESSIVE CHOSEN FOR RUSSIAN CABINET

Former Vice President of Duma Is Made Minister Of The Interior

Petrograd, October 1.—The appointment of M. Protopopoff, former vice-president of the Duma, as Minister of the Interior just announced, is an unexpected triumph for the progressive elements in Russia. M. Protopopoff belongs to the Octobrist Party and the Progressive *bloc* and is a prominent public worker who is known to favor the abolition of the restrictions on the Jews and the granting of freedom to the labor organizations.

Therefore, his accession to a post which heretofore has been confined to the nominees of the Bureaucrats is deemed a happy augury for the future conduct of the domestic administration of Russia. He has also declared his intention of retaining his seat in the Duma and preserving a close touch with that budy dring his tenure of the Ministry of the Interior.

M. Protopopoff is 60 years old and has been vice-president of the Duma for the last two years. He is the second man to be appointed to this post from among the members of the Duma. The former minister, M. Khvostoff, who preceded M. Sturmer in the office, was also a member of the Duma, but was an avowed reactionary and consequently M. Protopopoff's appointment is altogether exceptional.

M. Protopopoff is well known abroad as the leader of the Russian parliamentary party which recently visited France and England. He will shortly issue a new metropolitan newspaper supported by the banks.

INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN AT HEIGHT IN AMERICA

Roosevelt Prepares For Stumping Tour—Progressives Expected To Back Hughes

New York, October 4.—Interest in the coming presidential election in the United States has reached a fever pitch. With international issues at stake, the Americans are paying more attention to the campaign than they have displayed for the last several elections.

Speculation is being made on just how much Mr. Hughes bettered his chances by his speech-making tour, recently finished, while Colonel Roosevelt is preparing to start on a stumping trip in the interest of the Republican candidate. While Mr. Hughes has not created the popular sentiment which was expected, the indications are that the majority of the Progressive will vote for him. With this big asset in his favor, the more conservative political forecasters expect him to give President Wilson a close race, while his supporters proclaim it is sure to bring victory when the November results are counted.

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WEATHER

Colder weather, with fresh north-west breezes all along our coasts. The typhoon and the depression off Formosa and the Eastern Sea are moving away towards the north-east, one travelling through the south, the other through the north of the Loochoos.

DEATH

October 12.—Cornelia Leavenworth Bonnell, Superintendent of the Door of Hope Rescue Mission, aged 42. Funeral at Bubbling Well Road Cemetery at 4 p.m. today, the 13th inst.

11335

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 13, 1916

The American Chinese Railway Loan

GENERAL gratification should be felt not only among Chinese and Americans but among other nationals doing business in China as well over the signing of the railway construction contract between the Chinese Government and the American International Corporation, represented by the Siems-Carey Company.

By signing this agreement with a powerful American commercial and financial syndicate, China takes a long stride forward—one of the longest and safest and soundest she ever has taken. It is a good thing not only for China but for every other nation doing business with China. This country needs railroads and it needs them now. It is fortunate that the United States is in a position to supply this need; otherwise China probably would have to wait until after the European war and perhaps much longer.

A special reason for congratulation over this contract among intelligent Chinese is the evidence it affords that American financiers are showing a disposition to invest money in this country. Any increase in the magnitude of American interests here is likely to be an additional safeguard for the independence of the country.

Notwithstanding all this, there are intimations that opposition to the agreement is being fomented in Parliament. We are unable at present to say how serious this opposition is likely to prove. We hope it will not be serious at all. When the Chinese learn that power plants are better than powder plots and railroads than rebellions they will have made another step forward.

This contract calling for the construction of lines in Shansi, Kansu, Hunan, Kwangsi, Chekiang and Kwangtung is a straight-out business proposition. There are no political "strings" attached to it. The Chinese government wants the lines built and is satisfied with the terms upon which the American interests concerned are prepared to build them.

Nearly every railway concession granted hitherto in China has been mixed up to some extent in politics. In spite of the fact that every nation of importance has subscribed to the principle of equal opportunity in China, in the sphere of railway construction, agreements have been made recognising certain regions as the close preserves of certain nations. This is a direct negation of the principle of equal opportunity, and to an extent vitiates the guarantee to preserve China's independence which many of the nations concerned have given.

A country is not independent in the real sense of the word if it cannot formulate a national railway policy without obtaining permission from alien governments. In the past, lines which the Chinese government decided were necessary for commercial or strategic reasons have been vetoed by nations that had guaranteed to preserve China's independence. It is the knowledge that the contract with the American International Corporation in no way jeopardizes any of China's rights that accounts for the satisfaction with which the news of the signing of the contract has been received.

The construction of the lines is to be carried out on the percentage contract system, the contractors being the eminent firm of Siems-Carey. Everything is in readiness to make an early start upon the preliminary work, and we are informed that a trial survey of the line to Lanchow in Kansu probably will be made this year.

British Workmen Set Example

(New York World)

DIRECTLY representing 2,500,000 workers, indirectly also the known views of 1,500,000 more in the army of British organized labor, the forty-eighth Trade Union Congress in Birmingham heartily applauded President Gosling when he said of the allies' economic palaver in Paris and the proposed trade-war on Germany:

"We are not going to let it be supposed that we countenance our entry into this terrible war for the purpose of capturing German trade. Our motives—I mean the motives of the overwhelming majority—were to enforce recognition of treaties."

No-one can accuse the British workingman of lukewarmness in the war. He fills the ranks. He surrenders ameliorations in hours and conditions of toil gained by years of struggle. He accepts the "dilution" of union by non-union labor. Unwillingly, he abandons his firm stand against conscription. His delegates vote down the proposal of an international labor congress after the war. He thinks, as yesterday's vote shows, that anti-dumping legislation may prove necessary. Not because he loves the German workingman overmuch does he now denounce the trade-war proposal, but because he values British liberty.

His instinct is just. Under a patriotic mask, Toryism plots the use of new tariffs and trade reprisals and hatred between nations, artificially kept alive, as means of reaction; of blocking social progress; of regaining some of its lost power. The wrecking of Home Rule is a baneful instance of what it can do, working in a Coalition Cabinet during the war, to wreck Liberalism and the will of the majority.

It is fortunate for Great Britain that organized labor, a power relatively far greater there than here, sees the danger and says: "No."

Japan's Navy Expenditure

THE Osaka Asahi says the eight year naval expansion program is a serious question confronting the Japanese nation. With the approval by the Diet, last session, the program was partially put into operation, part of the Y.266,000,000 appropriated to be spent from the present fiscal year. It is, however, necessary for the naval authorities to secure the further approval of the Legislature for the carrying on of the program from next fiscal year. According to the program the sum of from Y.14,000,000 to Y.55,000,000 will have to be defrayed each year during the next seven years. In other words, seven years hence Japan will have an Eight-Battleship Squadron and a Four-Cruiser-Battleship Squadron, which will be placed in the first line in case of national emergency.

The paper, however, calls public attention to the fact that in 1923, when the program is completed, the cruiser-battleships Kongo, Hiyei, Haruma, Kirishima and several other battleships, which constitute the main strength of the Japanese navy today, will be almost obsolete. It will therefore be necessary to replace all these vessels with new ones a few years hence. Is Japan, asks the paper, provided with financial resources sufficient to meet all these requirements of the navy? The authorities contend that an Eight-Battleship Squadron and the Four Cruiser-Battleship Squadron is the minimum standard for national defence. If this program is really necessary, says the paper, it is of the first importance for the authorities and people to decide whence the resources are to be drawn to provide for the scheme.

Rest Needed

(Chicago Herald)

The pretty restaurant cashier had applied for a holiday.

"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"The men are beginning to count their change."

Internationalism By Prof. R. McN. McElroy

Professor McElroy is the Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, U.S.A. and is now on a visit to Peking as the first Exchange Professor to China. The Professor is a scholar of international repute. The following address was delivered by him at a banquet, given largely under the auspices of Princeton graduates in the Capital who are associated with the work of the Y.M.C.A.

The Greek was none the less Greek because he happened to belong to "the dispersed Hellas," and sound Princeton men may be made by the Spirit of Princeton working in Peking as well as by that spirit working in Princeton. Therefore I say "Fellow Princetonians of the dispersed Princeton."

The Spirit of Princeton is democratic and organizations working under her name must stand for democracy if they are to be true to their inheritance. From the beginning of her history Princeton has stood for the advanced position in political thought, and the advanced position in the political thinking of today is internationalism as well as democracy. The advanced thinkers of all nations are beginning to declare that the the world has outgrown the narrow trammel of nationalism, and must think internationally.

Three Stages of Human Progress

In looking back over the history of human progress, politically, it is easy to distinguish three clearly marked stages of progress, and from them we may safely infer a fourth yet to come. In the beginning man thought in terms of the family. His sympathies were limited to his immediate connections, and all other people were aliens, meriting only suspicion and distrust. A member of another family was to him an enemy who must be carefully watched lest he injure the members of his own narrow circle. The only patriotism which he knew was family patriotism. By degrees, as the centuries rolled by, groups of families, connected by blood or geographical proximity united into clans, and the sympathy of each was widened to include all members of the clan. Those of other clans were enemies. Again, as the centuries passed, clans united, the ideas of racial unity and national unity arose, and patriotism which had been merely of the family or of the clan clustered around the race or the nation. Members of other races or of other nations were now regarded as aliens, as enemies, inferior in culture, of low ideals who must be carefully watched lest they do injury.

It is no more reasonable to have such ideas of nations than it was to have them of families. The advanced thinkers who always blaze the trail for the march of civilization are now beginning upon the last stage of the journey. They are beginning to see in other races and other nations not aliens and enemies but friends. They are beginning to feel that the word "foreigner," when applied nationally, is no more reasonable that it once was when applied between family and family or between clan and clan. History has proved that we may retain our family loyalty unimpaired after we have ceased to look with distrust and suspicion upon the members of other families. Why then should we doubt that we may retain our national loyalty unimpaired and yet look upon the society of other nations as composed of friends and not enemies?

National and International Service

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." If he thinks of you as his enemy, he is certain to be your enemy. And if a nation thinks of another nation as its enemy, its own attitude will inevitably be one of enmity, distrust and suspicion. We may think nationally, without sacrificing the family; and we may think internationally without sacrificing the nation. "What is not good for the bee is not good for the hive," says an ancient Latin proverb. And what is not good for the nations is not good for the nation.

As the subject for his inaugural address as president of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson selected this, "Princeton for the nation's service." But if Mr. Gailey (Head of the Y.M.C.A. work in Peking who is a Princeton graduate) were called upon to address you upon an equally formal occasion, he would doubtless select as his topic, "Princeton in the service of the nations." The words are the same but the one form puts the word Nation before the word Service and the other writes the word Service first. If Princeton is truly to serve the nation, she must seek to serve the nations, for what is good for the hive is good for the bee and only that.

The surest way to serve the nations is by holding up before the nations high, unselfish ideals of national conduct. The nation which exploits a weaker nation for its own advantage is not serving the nations, and therefore is not serving its own highest interests. It is such conduct which caused Tagore to declare, in a recent address, that the so-called Christian nations were "with their right hands dispensing religion to weaker peoples, while robbing them with their left." It was such conduct which caused Nietzsche to declare that "the first and only Christian died on the cross." Mark Twain expressed the same view when he said: "The heathen that sat in darkness have seen a great light, but have had to pay very high for it." If the nations sent into other's territory more of their citizens who are anxious to know what they can give and fewer of those whose eager inquiry is, "What can I get?" there would be less international distrust, but it is hard to deny the accusation of Tagore that the sound of the market-place drowns every other sound.

It is a satisfaction to every Princeton man to know that her voice here in the east is an unselfish voice. You are showing the Great Light without charging an entrance fee. You are touching with the vivifying touch of idealism many sides of the life of this ancient capital. You are interpreting the best spirit of the West to the East, in no spirit of the market place. You are acting upon the ancient Roman proverb, "Nihil humanum Alienum mihi est"—"Nothing that is human is foreign to our interest."

Beginnings of the American Republic

When the problem before America was the formation of a nation, Princeton played an important part in its solution. During the "times which tried men's souls," Princeton, as John Adams once wrote, proved that her "inmates, from the President down, were as high sons of liberty as any in America."

When the day for the consideration of the declaration of independence approached, the delegates from Princeton village received these instructions, themselves a sort of preliminary declaration of independence:

"We empower you to join in declaring the United States independent of Great Britain."

When, a few weeks later, the declaration was hanging in the balance, the delegates hesitating to sign a document which would brand them as traitors should the movement fail, Princeton's President rose in his place in the convention, a scholar, venerable and stately, his hair white with the frost of years; but his eye bright with the gleam of a great vision of the future of his adopted country. He cast upon the Convention a look of unconquerable determination, and his rough Scotch accents rose like a highland baute cry as he said:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time. . . . To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery. This noble instrument upon your table. . . . should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. Of property I have some: of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged on the issue of this contest. . . . Although these grey hairs must soon descend into the tomb, I would rather that they descend by the hand of the executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country."

Demand For Courageous Leadership

That was the positive voice; and the only men fit to serve a nation in the capacity of leadership are men of positive convictions, and convictions which they have the courage to proclaim boldly. The man who holds his opinions in a limp and trembling grip is no asset to a nation. Even here in Peking, in the great crisis of a nation of 400,000,000 people, I sometimes hear professed advocates of free government speak fearfully of the future of China and of the success of Republican government. They fear that Republicanism may fail. Republicanism will not fail. If anything fails it will be the courage and the faith of the people of China, and especially of the leaders of this great movement. Do not listen to those voices which say "Republicanism has failed in Europe as the test of the war has shown." It has not failed. It will not fail. Autocracy has failed: Republicanism is on trial, and it will succeed wherever the people are courageous, intelligent and ready to make the personal yield to the public interest.

There is but one road open to China that is the way of free institutions. The way of autocracy is closed, blocked up, and overgrown with weeds. Your only way out is forward, with men of positive and aggressive faith in the people leading. This is no time for the leadership of uncertain minds. China can be given her "place in the sun" only by leadership of men with unfaltering faith in free institutions.

Military Terrorism and Days of Trial

At the end of the American Revolution, when the new union was groping in uncertainty toward real nationality, Princeton became, for a season, the seat of the only Government which the United States could boast, and it was not much to boast of.

The American Congress had been holding its sparsely attended meetings at Philadelphia. Its credit was gone, its reputation was rapidly following it, and want and despair dwelt together in our capital. The army was in a mutinous and sullen mood, threatening to break into the federal treasury and help itself to the deposits: but had they broken in they would have found there only emptiness.

At last on June 21, 1783, a band of 80 soldiers of the Pennsylvania line appeared before the State House, threatening to seize the members of Congress as hostages for the payment of the money due them. The Congress was helpless; the authorities of Philadelphia were indifferent, and but one course seemed open. With 32,000 citizens of the national capital looking on, the Congress of the new American Union fled before its menacing soldiers and on June 26 took up its residence in the old College buildings of Princeton. Here for some months it dwelt in safety, receiving foreign Ambassadors, appointing national officials and passing laws for the Government of the nation which regarded them but lightly.

The College Commencement of 1783 was graced by the presence of Washington, who at its close presented to the Trustees fifty guineas, with which they wisely engaged a great artist, Peale, to paint a portrait of the "Father of his Country" in his Continental uniform. It hangs there today, framed in the frame which once held the portrait of King George II of England, from which the six pounder fired by the hand of Alexander Hamilton had carried away the head during "the times which tried men's souls."

'The Distracted Young Republic'

When at last, in 1787, the Convention assembled which was to make a new and stronger Constitution for the distracted young republic, nine of its fifty-five members were graduates of Princeton, and among them were the three men who presented the three plans of union around which the debates of the Convention centered.

These are but a few of the many ways in which Princeton played an important part in the creation of a spirit of nationalism in America. The question now before her is the creation of a spirit of internationalism, the spirit which leads a nation to ask, not is there available a weaker nation which I can exploit, but is there a weaker nation which I can help to make strong? And toward the solution of that question Princeton is contributing her part. The message which Princeton would send to China is a message which represents the best thought of America: "The nations of the earth are not of necessity enemies; they must not be enemies, but friends." In your efforts to establish firmly your new Republic, you are entitled to the fullest sympathy of every nation which acknowledges with you the common sovereignty of the People, and in America you are receiving it in the fullest measure.

Trade Union Influence

Knicker—The wages of sin is death.

Bocker—Probably a Shinners' Union could intimidate Mr. Wilson and Congress into passing a law changing that.

The Wilson Waltz

The New York Sun chronicles a new waltz. It is called after the President. The Sun says: The Wilson waltz goes as fellows: one step forward, two steps backward, side step and hesitate.

No Handicap at All

(Richmond Times Despatch)

"It seems to me this lot is a long way from the car line," remarked the prospective purchaser, a little doubtfully.

"Why, that's an actual advantage," responded the gentlemanly agent engaged in making the sale. "When you reach the car in the morning you are already half way to your office, and coming home at night you have a nice walk to give you an appetite for dinner."

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, September 10.—Last week, writing as I did just after the event, I was unable to give you all the thrilling details of our first Zeppelin "strafed" on English soil. For three days Cuffley was the scene of a treasure hunt the like of which the world has never previously seen. Everyone wanted a souvenir and he who was lucky enough to find a coat button burnt from one of the German crews' garments could always find a bid of twenty shillings.

One incident was specially worthy of notice. An Iron Cross was found amongst the debris and this was presented to Lieutenant Robinson as a memento of his glorious deed. Fancy the irony of a decoration possibly presented by the Kaiser himself being the souvenir treasured by one of our airmen!

The bold aviator also had another gift—that of a little cross made of bronze which is the premier decoration for bravery—the V. C.—and he has the unique distinction of being the first man to win it on or rather over English soil.

• • •

The military funeral given to the remains of what once were a Zeppelin crew led to a lot of comment in town, though I think all military men agree it was the right thing to do, as a soldier, be he straffing women and children or not, is still a soldier.

I was talking to a member of the Headquarters Staff of the Air Service and he told me that the German airmen have always extended all the courtesies of war to any unfortunate enemy aviators, and he finished up his remarks with a fine Irishism by saying: "Anyway a dead soldier is entitled to a military funeral and what is more he can *demand* it!"

• • •

Perhaps few real incidents in these days approach nearer the ideal of certain set plots of novelists than the re-instatement of Lt. Col. Elkington. The theme of the officer who for a moment's lack of judgment, failed, was "broke," joined as a private the Foreign Legion and for his bravery was restored to his former position seems like romance.

Those to whom the Foreign Legion appeals should read Frederic Martyn's book. He had five years of it and his accounts of the people who served in its ranks are many. There were ex-bishops, barristers, noblemen, diplomatists and men who in nearly every army in Europe had held commissions. According to Martyn the Foreign Legion is the finest fighting force in the world, and though it is anything but a bed of roses, it has enabled many a would-be suicide to find himself again.

• • •

The sensation in Clubland this week has been the requisitioning of the Constitutional and National Liberal clubhouses for government offices, and I hear that already the Committee of the Constitutional are trying to obtain one of the West End hotels as a clubhouse. They will have a task to find anything equivalent to their palatial premises in Northumberland-Avenue. An idea of the two clubs joining forces during the war fell through or a fine Coalition Club might have come into being and who can say that probably a "party" might not have sprung from the union?

• • •

The government are rather fond of requisitioning just now and a certain local butcher whose meat is not of the tenderest is annoyed at receiving the following: "Tanners are required by the War Office to make returns of their stocks of leather."

Why should our butcher be exempt?

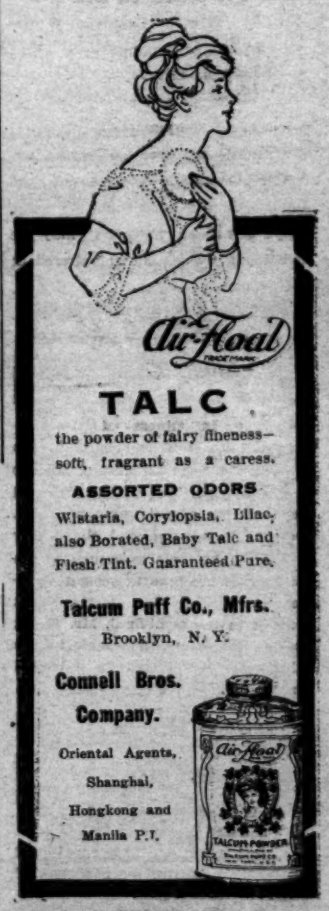
• • •

I had lunch this week with a wounded officer back from Mesopotamia and a fellow who had only landed from South America two days before in the hopes of giving us a hand with the war. I learnt that in South America the eligible Britisher has responded to the call like a good fellow, and the man at the table had quitted a job worth a thousand a year to (as the soldier put it) chance the risk of one in his tummy for one and two pence a day if he joined as a private, and nothing per day if he took a commission.

The military man also described his part of the war as "just hell and mosquitoes."

• • •

The "powers that are" have during the last week rounded up some of the fellows who tried to get through the military service net. They visited the Ring, and several Music Halls and called on the men apparently of military age to produce their papers. I hear they are instituting a regular campaign to net the shirkers.



The Shanghai Stores Co.
High-class Gentlemen's Outfitters,
21 NANKING ROAD

Just Received.—An extraordinarily large consignment of Gents'
HIGH-GRADE NECKWEAR
in all the latest designs and colourings and guaranteed
ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE
We are also showing the latest productions of
BATTERSBY'S
HIGH-GRADE FELT HATS.
DENT'S GLOVES
in Cape Leather, Oak Pique, Natural Chamois, Slate Mocha, Slate Suede, etc., etc.

Call in and try a sample of the FAMOUS TOBACCO
CUT GOLDEN BAR in your "MASTA"

Sole Agents for China:
The Shanghai Stores Co.
21 NANKING ROAD

BUY YOUR WATCHES
at
HIRSBRUNNER'S

Special lines in Repeaters, Chronographs, High Grade English Levers, Expanding Gold Bracelets, Nickel, Silver, Gold Enamel and Solid Gold Wristlets.

also

Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Seals, etc., etc., etc.

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Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

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WHC **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.**
SHANGHAI

COLDER WEATHER APPROACHING.

The rush of GAS FIRES and RADIATORS is commencing. By making early application applicants will be sure of getting the pick of the stock.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

Engineer,

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5 Thibet Road, or Showroom, 26 Nanking Road.

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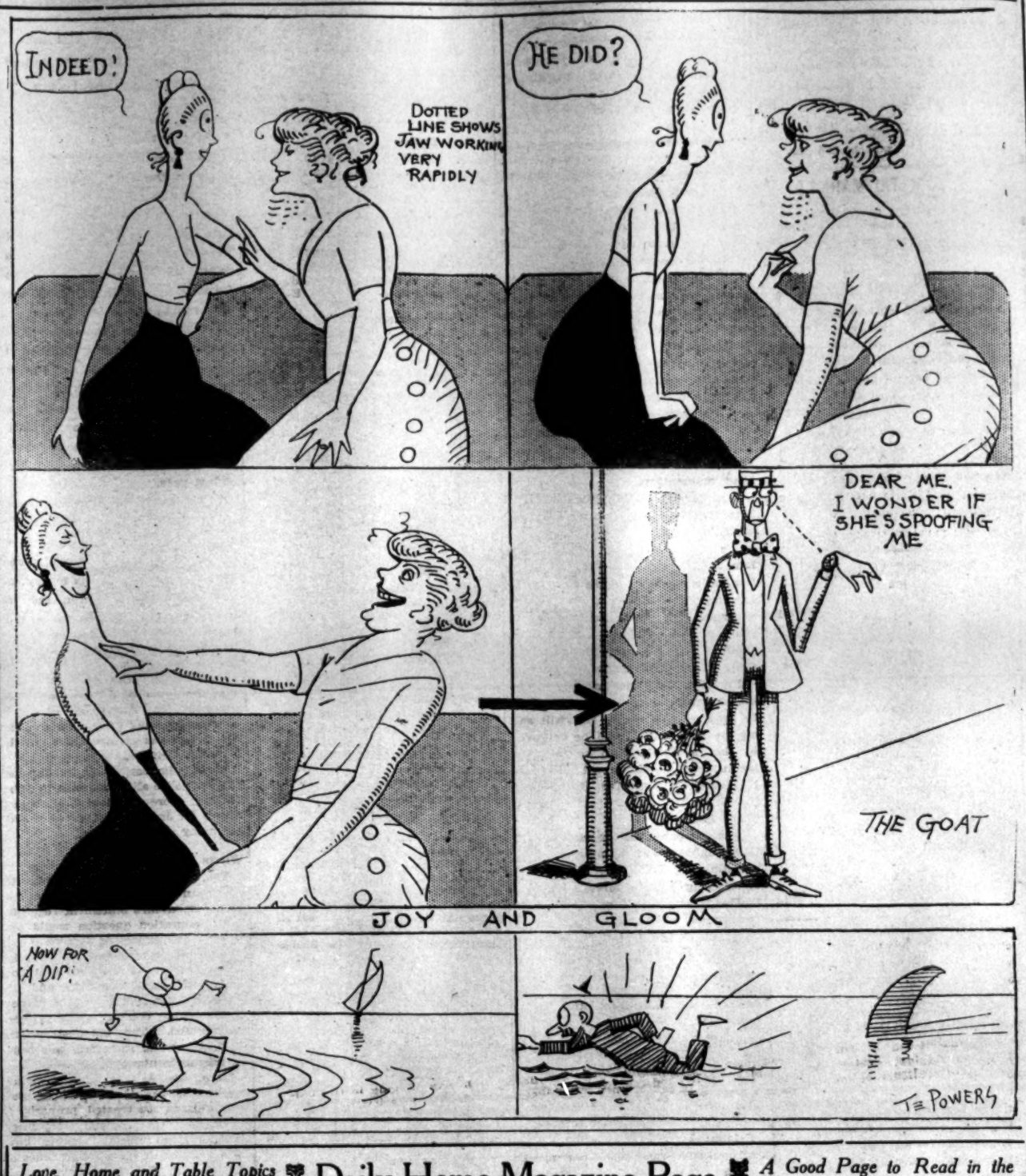
No. 6 Kiangse Road

What's The Use? By T. E. Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers **Daily Home Magazine Page** *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Master Mimic -:- By Garrett P. Serviss

I HAVE been reading about some pet chameleons kept by a fancier of animal curiosities in London. I have, myself, seen chameleons kept as pets, I think the keeping of a pet chemeleon, and the observation of its ways and peculiarities, is capable of furnishing a good basis for an education in zoology and biology.

The chameleon is a truly wonderful creature. Away back toward the roots of its ancestral tree are such creatures as the giant ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, mosasaurs, brontosaurs and other monsters of the great age of reptiles, for the chameleon is a lizard and all of those colossi of the past time were also lizards.

I do not mean that the little chameleon is descended in a direct line from the mighty saurians of old, but if the animal inhabitants of the globe were summoned to appear in array, each species falling into rank with its nearest relatives, both past and present, then the chameleon would be found in the vast army of the lizards, and thousands of its kind might ride in the procession perched on the back of a plesiosaur.

A chameleon is only a few inches in length and is not much to look at unless you use a magnifying glass, or imagine yourself to be a fly within reach of its long, lightning-quick, glue-tipped tongue. Chameleons are useful creatures because they live upon flies and other noxious insects, and they take their prey with such invisibly instantaneous motions that the ancients had a legend that they lived upon air.

Their abode is among the leaves and twigs of plants. They are very happy among ferns and houseplants, placed where flies abound. But it is very difficult, if not impossible, to keep a chameleon alive during the Winter.

The most singular thing about a chameleon is its power of changing color. When it is at rest on, or among, green leaves, it puts on a green coat, so that sometimes one has to search a long time in order to find the animal, although it may be right under the eyes. But if the chameleon changes its place and stops on brown or gray bark, the color of its coat alters to accord with the background, and again it becomes almost invisible. It can also assume a yellow color when necessary, and its hues run through a great variety of tints. Occasionally it appears black.

The purpose of the changeability of color with which the chameleon has been gifted seems evident enough. It is a case of what is called "protective coloration," and many animals possess it, though in a much lesser degree than the chameleon. Its rapid variability is its chief peculiarity in this case.

First deceive and then kill! Of course animals cannot be blamed for this, but men have a moral sense which cries out against all forms of sneaking, but it is a sense which seems to have become somewhat dulled of late. A chameleon army does not awake the nobler sentiments like an army whose gallant dress proclaims a gallant heart.

The chameleon possesses another advantage as a prowler. Its eyes are almost as remarkable as its chromatic variability. Each eye can move independently of the one on the other side of the head, so that the animal can look backward and forward at the same time. It needs all of these advantages when it has to deal with such wary creatures as flies.

In Our Wonderful World

During the long Winters north of the Arctic Circle the winds blow steadily at a rate that seldom falls below twenty miles an hour. The mission settlement at Point Hope, in Alaska, a hundred miles beyond the Arctic Circle, is considering whether to build an electric lighting plant to be driven by large windmills. The strong winds will supply ample power to drive the plant, and, since fuel of any kind is exceedingly scarce and costly in that region, the missionaries will convert the electric power into heat as well as into light.

* * *

Two of the finest classes of American trees are threatened with extinction—the chestnut tree is a prey to a fatal disease, and the white pine, tallest and stateliest conifer in New England, has fallen victim to a malady that has long made its culture impracticable in many European countries.

* * *

So far as value of heat unit is concerned, pound for pound, ripe olives contain almost as much food value as bread, and in the case of very large olives the value may be increased to approximately the same as that of bread.

* * *

Explosives are used to obtain the largest size blocks of marble at the quarries of Carrara, Italy, although wire saws driven by electricity are used in a few instances to quarry the blocks to the desired dimensions.

* * *

Experience has shown that the same force that moves one ton on a smooth high road will move eight tons on a railway or thirty-two tons on a canal.

Curious Epitaphs

Epitaphs on gravestones of thirty or forty years ago are in many cases very amusing.

An epitaph in Burlington Churchyard, Mass., on the tombstone of a person named Anthony Drake, was evidently not written with the permission of his wife. It runs as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Anthony Drake.
Who died for peace and quietness' sake.
His wife was constantly scolding and scoffin'
So he sought repose in a twelve-dollar coffin.

* * *

An example from the Wesleyan Cemetery in St. Louis is a strange combination of feeling and illiteracy:

Here lize a stranger braiv,
Who died while fightin' the Suthern Confederacy to save.
Piece to his dust,
Braiv Suthern friend.
From island 10
You reached a Glory us end.
We plase these flow'rs above the stranger's hed,
In honor of the shiverius ded.
Sweet spirit, rest in heven;
Ther'l be know Yankis there.

From another cemetery is a verse characteristically to the point:

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lower;
She burst while drinking a certain powder.
Called from this world to her heavenly rest,
She should have waited till it effervesced.

And another of the same type from Connecticut:

Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute.
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anny Dominy eighteen forty.

* * *

From a headboard at a grave in the Sparta Diggings, California, is an epitaph which, although crude, is not without pathos:

In memory ov
John Smith, who met
wirelent death neer this spot
18 hundred and 40 too, he was shot by his own pistill;
It was not one of the new kind, but a old fashioned
Brass barrel, and of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

* * *

As a contrast here is one from Lichfield, Conn.:

Sacred to the memory of inestimable worth, of unrivalled excellence and virtue (name follows here), whose ethereal parts became seraphic on the 25th day of May, 1867.

* * *

An affecting epitaph from Pennsylvania reads as follows:

Eliza, sorrowing, rears this marble slab
To her dear John, who died of eating crab.

Try This Recipe:

ST. CHARLES BISCUITS.

1 quart flour.
3 tablespoonfuls fresh baking powder.
1 tablespoonful butter or lard.
6 tablespoonfuls St. CHARLES CREAM.
6 tablespoonfuls cold filtered water.
1 teaspoonful salt.
All level measures

Sift twice all the dry ingredients into a bowl, cut the butter or lard into flour, etc., until well mixed. Add ST. CHARLES Cream and water.

Roll about half-inch thick, cut and bake in hot oven 18 to 20 minutes.

N. B. All ingredients should be chilled, mixed rapidly, and the oven the right temperature.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Agents for China.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
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Ever-ready entertainment

The unexpected guest is royally entertained with the music of the

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The world's best music always at your instant command—a pleasure to your friends as well as to your family.

Come in and let us introduce you to the joys of this wonderful instrument.

Victrolas $15 to $200.
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Terms to suit your convenience.

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Invisible Bifocals
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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 12, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅜ = Tls. 1.34 @ 72.4 = $1.85

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.1625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1912
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1—Tls.	6.48
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. ..$	8.96
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	340⅛
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....32 3/16 d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.81
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3-1
London	Demand 3-1 1/16
India	T.T. 229
Paris	T.T. 428½
Paris	Demand 429
New York	T.T. 73⅜
New York	Demand 73½
Hongkong	T.T. 71¾
Japan	T.T. 69⅜
Batavia	T.T. 176½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 5/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 11/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.	443½
New York ..... 4 m-s.	76⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.83
„ „ 1=Marks	†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.21
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.62
„ „ 1=Rupees	2.60
„ „ 1=Rouble	2.56
„ „ 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 12, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

New Eng. Tls. 13.25 cash
New Eng. Tls. 13.50 October
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.75
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 104.00 Dec.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 102.00 cash
Kuchien Tug Tls. 22.50
Telephones Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00
Almas Tls. 15.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.80 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 1.80
Bukits Tls. 5.90
Chemors Tls. 2.85
Chenga Tls. 3.90
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Gulas "B" "L" Tls. 9.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.25
Kapalas Tls. 1.10
Karuns Tls. 16.80
Kroewoeks Tls. 22.75
Semambus Tls. 1.90
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.20
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.17½
Ulobri Tls. 2.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.25 October

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 12, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash
Gulas Tls. 7.75 October
Ziangbes Tls. 7.75 cash
Kung Yiks Tls. 14.75 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 13.25 cash

Direct

Tebongs Tls. 28.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 16.00 October
Chengs Tls. 3.90 cash
H. and S. Banks $740 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.85 October

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

September Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd. that the output of rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., (1913) for the past month was 14,125 lbs.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 10.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	123	0	0
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b.	142	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second hand..	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. per case. Nominal.	0	31	0
Mantz Metal London or Liverpool	15¾ d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	181	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	181	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f. o. b.	54	5	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge	26	5	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, October 10.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account..£ 59⅛
Cheques on London at Paris. Tls. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York $ 4.76¼
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 32 5/16 d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 6%
Market rate of Discount.... 5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F... 16.20d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.35d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot 10.04d.
Plantation Rubber October. 2s. 6¼ d. paid.
Bales.
Deliveries China Silk 57
Deliveries Canton Silk 25
Deliveries Japan Silk 24
Tone of Tea Market, Quiet.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, October 11.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.
Receive 12 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4⅛d.
Tenders at 1s. 4⅛d.
Receive 12 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 47,55,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

Our Homeward Freight market, both to Europe and America, remains in much the same state as when last writing, if anything, tonnage to Europe is scarcer and shippers have to be satisfied with smaller allotments than ever although the demand for space continues as strong as formerly, especially for Mediterranean Ports.

Coastwise:—The improvement reported in our last issue has been maintained as far as the North is concerned and several orders for coal freights and trip-charters are going begging—a healthy sign is the improvement in the Japanese freight market; the Southern market has, however, experienced a relapse and the Saigon-Hongkong rate has declined to 35 cents but we do not expect this slackness to be more than momentary.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—

	s.s.	Sailing
London	Fushimi Maru	Oct. 16
London	City of Manila	Oct. 16
London	Karanga	Oct. 18
Liverpool	Machaon	Oct. 18
London	Neleus	Oct. 25
London	Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Genoa, London, Glenogle		Nov. 15

For New York via Panama:—The s.s. Tsuyama Maru is the next boat to load on this berth, she will sail on the 20th instant and be followed by the s.s. Newby Hall on the 26th instant and s.s. Egremont Castle on November 18 both for Boston and New York.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y2.80 nominal.
To Chinkiang Y3.00 offered.
To Nanking Y3.30 offered.
To Hongkong $5.00 last.
To Hankow $5.50 last.
To Manila Y6.50 last.
To Singapore Y9.00 last.

Hongay:
To Shanghai $4.50 last.
To Chinkiang $7.00 nominal.
To Swatow $5.25 last.
To Hongkong $4.70 last.
To Canton $5.00 last.

Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton 42 cands. liner terms firm.

Wuhu:
To Swatow 40 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.35 per picul. last.

Newchwang Chefoo:
To Canton 70 cents liner terms, last.
To Swatow 60 cents liner terms.
To Amoy 80 cents nominal.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—The demand for coal for forward delivery still continues on this market but Importers decline to negotiate except for immediate consumption—which prices in Japan were low some months ago the mine-owners decided to limit the output but now that prices are on the rise that restriction has been removed but in spite of that the scarcity of labor in Japan is so marked that the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand and consequently Importers ideas are too high for local buyers.

Fushun Coal:—Nothing fresh.

Kaiping Coal:—There are enquiries for future business and deliveries under existing contracts have been fairly brisk. An under current of strength is felt which will stiffen the market during the next few months.

Japan Coal:—	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	8.20
Kishima Dust .....no stock	5.50
Miike Lump ....Contracted for	—
Miike Small ....Contracted for	—
Miike Dust ....Contracted for	—
Arate Lump	6.80
Shimoyamada Unscreened	6.50
Shimoyamada Lump ..no stock	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.00
Shin Shakano	5.80
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump.....	7.60
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	6.20
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown	none for sale 7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump .....no stock	—
Pensihu Navy Lump 12.00	
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump 12.00	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 11.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5½d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 10:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6⅝d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$740
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3⅛ B.
Cathay. pref.....	5¾ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$880 B.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 128
Indo--China Def.....	
"Shell".....	11⅛ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 22½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05
Raub.....	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 131½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$85 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82½ B.
Hongkong Wharf....	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 92½ S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 147½ B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 66 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 101 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¾ Sa.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5.40 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry...	
Butler Tile.....	$95 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 23 N.
Green Island.....	Tls. 113 Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 19.40 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 5
	Tls. 162½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	×80.
Lane, Crawford.....	$95.
Moutrie.....	555.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.35 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12¾ xd B
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6¼ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.95 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9¾ S.
Java Consolidated....	[illegible]
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½.
Karan.....	Tls. 16¾ B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13.15 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 22¾ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 17¼
Pengkalan Durian...	Tls. 12
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.30 S.
Seekee.....	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¾ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 S.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 11 was 130 tons."

EXPANSION OF JAPAN HELPS U.S.—SAKATANI

Trade Extension Results In More Purchases From America, Says The Baron

New York, October 4.—Baron Sakatani's visit here has occasioned much comment by the American press on the Far Eastern situation, and many American papers have come to suspect Japan's policy in that part of the world. The New York World in its Sunday supplement prints an interview with Baron Sakatani, the main points of which are as follows:

1. Since the outbreak of the European war trade between the United States and Japan has ever been increasing, and the value of Japanese exports to the United States during the first six months of this year has been about twice as much as the value in corresponding period of last year.

2. Although the Americans appear to be jealous of any expansion of Japan's commercial interests in the Orient, yet the more her trade interests extend the more she has to buy such raw materials as cotton and iron from the United States, so any extension of Japan's commercial interests indirectly mean a benefit to the United States.

3. Although the Americans think that the Japanese do not like the investment of American capital in China, this is not true, but shows that the Americans do not know how big a maket China is.

4. It is impossible for the Japanese to monopolize all investment in China. In fact, there is plenty of room in China for investment by the Powers for many years to come.

Wants Discussion to End

Tokio, October 6.—Hope that the American newspaper comment on Baron Sakatani's statement regarding the immigration question would soon subside was expressed yesterday by a responsible official in the Foreign Office. He said he believed that both Baron Sakatani's remarks and the reported denial of the Japanese Embassy in Washington had been exaggerated. The opinions of the American press, therefore, wer based on misrepresentations, he said.

"It is possible that Baron Sakatani dwelt upon the desire of Japan that her citizens be treated properly in America," the official explained, "although no official reports have been received at the Foreign Office on the incident. I do not believe he said anything more than that.

"As for the denial at the Japanese Embassy, it was given entirely upon the direction of the officials there without any instructions from the Foreign Office. I hope the newspaper comment will not last long."

T. R. AND TAFT GREET EACH OTHER COLDLY

Attempt To Restore Friendship Gets Poor Results At Reception For Hughes

New York, October 4.—An attempt estore friendship between Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. William Howard Taft met with little success here Tuesday evening. A reception was given by the Union League in honor of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President. Leading Republicans were invited.

Mr. Taft extended his hand when he greeted Colonel Roosevelt. The latter accepted it. "How-do-you-dos" were exchanged and the conversation went no further. The two former presidents passed on. This meeting was their last of the evening.

Mr. Hughes spoke at the reception, declaring, among his other statements, that the trade of the United States had been greatly hampered by President Wilson's administration.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 11, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19 6	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$33,695.16	$28,092.49
Loss by currency depreciation .	8,602.87	7,711.2
Effective Receipts	$25,002.29	$20,371.27
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.95	29.07
Car miles run	51,316	64,034
Passengers carried ...	1,545,952	1,263,591

May Force Germans to Yield Tonnage Sunk by Submarines

London, September 1.—The belief held here that von Hindenburg's appointment is the prelude to a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare has caused a revival of the demand that for every allied merchant ship sunk by a submarine Germany will be required at the conclusion of the war to hand over equivalent tonnage. The Dean of Worcester, the Very Rev. William Moore Ede, leads in the demand with a letter to The London Times, asking:

"Why should not the Allies inform the Central Powers that as they have agreed they will not make a separate peace, so they have entered into a mutual compact that they will consider no terms of peace which do not contain a stipulation that for every merchant ship of the Allies sunk by a submarine after notification of this decision, a similar ship or equivalent tonnage shall be handed over by the Central Powers to the Allies?

"As long as Germany believed she would be in a position to dictate peace such a threat would have had little effect, but now that the rulers of Germany and the commercial men, like Ballin, know that the most the Central Powers can hope for is a negotiated peace, the fact that the Allies were pledged to such a condition would cool the ardor of shipping interests for a policy of ruthless submarine warfare."

The Westminster Gazette editorially comments on the suggestion, adding:

"The Allies might go further and take German ships to fill the place of allied ships illegally sunk or destroyed by German U-boats. The question of shipping after the war is in some respects a good deal more important than the question of tariffs, and it is highly necessary that we should have a policy as well as Germany."

Another correspondent thinks: "Every ton of British and neutral commercial shipping which has been destroyed by German piratical outrages, whether by submarines or by mines, should be replaced by equivalent German tonnage from shipping which Germany has preserved intact in her own harbors before she should be allowed to use a single bottom for her own needs. In this way one German design at least—that is, to destroy as far as possible the shipping of other countries in order to secure an advantage over them in the matter of tonnage available when the seas are once more open—may and ought to be effectually frustrated."

REAL CAMPAIGN FIGHT FOR SENATE CONTROL

Republicans Hope To Regain Their Lost Majority At November Elections

Washington, September 10.—Leaders of both political parties agreed today that the complexion of the next Congress depends entirely upon the strength of the candidates for President.

If Wilson is re-elected, the House will be democratic, if Hughes wins out, the Republicans will control the lower body. The real fight is for the control of the Senate.

Republicans claim they will recapture the Senate this year. Democrats characterize this claim an absurdity, but they foresee great danger of losing control two years hence.

Today the capital was practically deserted. All the big leaders have left Washington, many of them to remain away until after election.

Speaker Champ Clark started immediately after adjournment for the campaign in his own district. Although he has been returned eleven times, the Republicans are making a stiff fight against him and he is taking nothing for granted.

Vice-President Marshall was one of the first to get away, as he was looked to open the campaign at Winchester, Ky., today.

Minority Leader Mann leaves tonight, and Representative Rainey of the Ways and Means Committee was busy winding up his affairs so that he might get into the campaign.

Republicans Hopeful

Republicans are claiming a general sweep in Illinois and Ohio that will return to Congress the old-time Republican majority in the delegation.

Uncle Joe Cannon has no fear for the result, but will drift into Danville next week ready for whatever fight may confront him.

Republican readers express confidence they will regain ten seats in the Senate. To this claim, which is scouted by Democrats, they hope for again of still three others.

If they gain the ten seats they will control the Senate. The Democratic majority is 16, and a gain of 8 would tie that body and put the casting vote in the hands of the Vice-President.

In the Courts

Indian on Murder Trial

The trial of Mohamed Din, an Indian charged with the murder on October 1 of two Indian watchmen at the Pootung Wharf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was opened in H. M's. Police Court yesterday before Magistrate G. W. King. The taking of the evidence was twice held up pending the arrest of Mustapha Khan, a watchman employed at the same wharf who disappeared on the night of the murder and who has not yet been taken.

Mr. J. F. Messer, wharf manager, was summoned as a witness. He told of finding the bodies of the two slain watchmen, Javar Khan and Hussein Khan, in the hut set aside for living quarters for the four watchmen employed at the wharf. Both men had been chopped to death, a large meat chopper apparently having been used.

He told of finding blood-stained garments belonging to Mustapha Khan who apparently had changed his clothing and fled from the scene. He also found the time clock carried by the missing man which showed that the last punch he had made was at 12.11. The dead men were found early in the morning.

The trial will continue today, Mr. A. G. Mossop is appearing for the prosecution. Mohamed Din is not represented by counsel.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	12
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Mayazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept,	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Somali	Aug.	11
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Sept.	4
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Malta**	Sept.	4
For Vancouver, etc.		
Emp. of Asia	Oct.	7
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	26
Empress of Japan	Sept.	24
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Itsukushima Maru	Sept.	8
Justin	Sept.	1
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept	25
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	6
For New York		
Boston Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Lancaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7
Yucatan	Aug.	21

** With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Glenogle		Oct. 20
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 15
Kamo Maru	Aug. 16	Oct. 20
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 14
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 8
Kinkin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nore	Sept. 1	Oct. 16
Nyanza**	Sept. 2	Oct. 27
Malta**	Sept 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Empress of Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
Kamakura Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Montesgle	Sept. 30	Oct. 22
Tacoma Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
Egremont Castle	July 16	Oct. 30
Eurymedon		Oct. 17
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Alvarado		Oct. 15
China		Nov, 1
Venezuela	Oct. 18	Nov. 23
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
FROM MARSEILLES		
Atlantique	Sept. 17	Oct. 27
Wagella	Sept. 3	Oct. 14
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 20
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antiochus		Dec. 30
Ajax	Aug. 3	Oct. 14
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 6
Eurybates		Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 16	Nov. 20
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 6
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Oct. 30
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Pyrrhus	Aug. 10	Oct. 14
Teucer		Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Gapcap	Oct. 4	Oct. 27

**Transhipment from Colombo.
*Due date is approximate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria. Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000 000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Singapore.		

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Amusements

Tonight Tonight
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

The 22nd and 23rd Final EPISODES of the
"Million Dollar Mystery"
and the following comedies
PARIS CARNIVAL
THE CLUB MAN
MERRY MOVING MAN
CUPID BACKS A WINNER

OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
for
Oct. 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th
SHOWING
The 4th, 5th and 6th EPISODES OF THE
"Million Dollar Mystery"
AND
Other New Pictures

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For October 13th, 14th and 15th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs
"DESPISED"
Drama in Two Parts by Daniel Riche
"THE SORORITY SISTERS"
Criterion Film Comedy In Two Parts
PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.
THE MARINES, YSER HEROES
"A RUNAWAY HORSE"
An amusing comedy
"A QUITE GAME"
One reel comedy, full of laughs.
SPECIAL MATINEE
Will be given tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m.
When the great spectacular film
"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER"
with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
will be screened.
Seven Parts.....7,000 Feet

LYCEUM THEATRE
The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes
Commencing on SAT., OCT. 14th with London's latest and greatest Farcical Comedy
A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
The most successful Comedy of recent years
PEG O' MY HEART
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th
Somerset Maughan's great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre
QUINNEY'S
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
DEAR OLD CHARLIE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS
Time and prices as usual
PLANS AND BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

The Starving Leopard has been turned loose amongst the Harem Women!

WHAT horror! Think of this leopard, whom the Prince calls his "Little Executioner," let into the Prince's own harem, instead of into the cell where the Prince's enemy lay awaiting the end. Why did the Prince desire the death of the handsome young man? And how came the leopard amongst the Prince's favourites? What happened then? In

THE PURPLE IRIS

you will see the whole happening in every detail. This wonderful drama has never been surpassed for passion and adventure. See the thrilling, enthralling masterpiece, THE PURPLE IRIS, the Sensational Photo-Play of Harem Life. See the Sandstorm in the Desert. See the gorgeous Palace Scenes

See it at the VICTORIA THEATRE on Monday, Oct. 16th

Lyceum Theatre
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
TONIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.
by
Bogumil Sykora
'Cellist Virtuoso

Programme
1—a I. Tartini.....Andante Contabile
b I. Valensin.....Minuet
c D. Popper.....Concert Polonaise
Mr. B. Sykora
2—a Sacred Song from "The Evangelist"
b Romance, Lange Muller
c „ Sindicy
Mr. V. Meyer
3—a P. Tschaikowsky.....Nocturne
b C. Casella.....Chanson Napolitaine
c K. Seral Gibson.....Dance
Mr. B. Sykora
INTERVAL
4—a I. Klengel.....Berceuse
b C. Handel.....Minuet
c D. Popper.....Tarantello
Mr. B. Sykora
5—a "Yesterday and Today." ("Will o' the Wisp"—Charles Gilbert Spross
b "Love is the Wind"—A. MacFadyen
Mrs. Isenman
6—a B. Sykora.....Berceuse
b C. Bookerini.....Minuet
c B. Sykora.....Variationen
Mr. B. Sykora
At the piano, Mrs. Powell.
50% of net proceeds to be given to Allied Red Cross Funds.
Booking at Moutrie's
USUAL PRICES
11289

TOWA CINEMA
THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
13th, 14th and 15th Oct.
"NIGHT OF TERROR"
A very stirring and attention-holding drama, in three acts. An unparalleled success in staging and photography.
"INDIAN ROMEO AND JULIET"
A good, fine picture, of unusual interest.
"DOCTOR'S SECRET"
Another fine picture.
"LOVE, SPEED AND THRILLS"
Very amusing Keystone comedy.
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 15	..	New York via Panama	Pleiades	Am.	Dollar & Co.
" 16	1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	2.30	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 26	P.M.	Boston & New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 12	11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Macellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 14	2.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 17	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
			Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 16	4.00	London via Honkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	1.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 18	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	B. & S.
" 19		Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 27		London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov		London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 12		Marseilles, London etc,	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 29	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	A.M.	Amoy	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	3.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	D.L.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 21	5.00	Honokong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 13	D.L.	Antung	Shachsing	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 13	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 13	A.M.	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	noon	Wei-haiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 15	noon	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ishi maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B & S.
" 1	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakai maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
" 18	1.30	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Bri.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 19	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 12	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 12	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 12	Hongkong	Shsohsing	1307	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 12	Japan	Nichiren maru	1242	Jap.		
Oct 12	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 12	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 12	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 12	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 12	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 12	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 12	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Oct 12	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 12		Kirin maru		Jap.		
Oct 12		Pleiades				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 12	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1705	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
" 12	Hankow etc.	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Foochow	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Moji	Kumano maru	2874	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 14th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Feright and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 16th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisines is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping October 14. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenine, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao at 4 a.m. on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan, with the French mail of September 3, left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday, is due at Woosung at 5 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant, and at the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf at 6 a.m. the same day.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Mooltan connecting at Colombo with the s.s. Nore which left Shanghai on August 21, arrived in London on the 7th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara left Kobe at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, and she is expected to arrive Shanghai on Saturday morning, the 14th inst.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore, with the London mail of September 7, left Hongkong on Thursday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. C. F. Watkins, Miss L. A. S. Sabatin, Mr. Simon Pizzo, Capt. P. M. B. Lake.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mrs. Sheman, Mr. Pursi, Mr. Tong, Mr. Kabayama. From Chefoo:—Miss Kerphoff.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Pullan, Miss and Master Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. Lesin and 2 children, Mrs. Moe Kee, Miss Lenub, Dr. Tatchne, Mrs. Goldstien.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Captain Bunous, Mr. Bomangee. From Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Dent, Dr. Elterich, Mrs. Jackson. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. and Miss Shaw and baby, Mrs. Macdonald and 3 children and baby.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung for Hankow:—Mr. H. Marshall.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Iranghin.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mrs. M. Mar hall and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Amoy:—Mr. and Mrs. Black and Mr. F. J. Mayers. For Hongkong:—Messrs B. Arat, Tam and G. Niblock.

Per C.N. s.s. Fenctien for Chefoo:—Mrs. and Miss Esang, Sister Mary and Mr. J. H. Clarke. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and child and infant and Miss Shibata.

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—The typhoon of the Philippines is recurving near the Pratas and threatens the coasts of Formosa. High pressures in the Yangtze Valley. Low pressures in Northern China. Moderate monsoon on our coasts.

12.—Gloomy weather. Barometer decidedly falling with N.E. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, October 12, 1916.

WEATHER,	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	763 41	63 58
" " inches	30 06	30 06
Variation mm. for 24 h	-2 49	-3 8
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1 80	-2 0
Wind Direction	ENE	N
Wind Kilom per hour	11	8
Wind Miles	6 8	11 2
Temperature Cen	16 7	20 0
Temperature Fahr	6 7	68 0
Humidity: 00	91	78
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	-
Rainfall inches	—	-

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 6	Tientsin	City of Manila	4838	Br.	M. B. K.	SOCW
Oct 11	Japan	Chichibu maru	1169	Jap.	M. B. Co.	CERCW
Oct 11	Japan	Chikuzen maru	449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Oct 7	Japan	Demodocus	4269	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 5	Hankow	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	YPDW
Oct 11	Japan	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M. B. K.	9 p
Oct 3	Seattle	Henrik Ibsen	1990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	Int. D.
Oct 8	Ningpo	Honglee	6	Chi	Tuck Wo & Co.	KER W
Oct 11	Chefoo	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDLW
May 29	Hankow	Kinling	251	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Oct 9	Hongkong	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMTW
Oct 10	Japan	Katsura maru	179	Jap.	M. B. Co.	HYPW
Oct 10	Hankow	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 11	Swatow	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 11	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co	HW
Oct 11	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CKCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	168	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	164	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 9	Liverpool	Neleus	4260	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HWYK
Oct 9	Japan	Nant maru	54	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	JPDOW
Oct 10	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1084	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 6	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N.T. Co.	8 p
Oct 11	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	356	Jap.	R. V. F.	B VI
Oct 8	Swatow	Tamsui	979	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 10	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 9	Hongkong	Utrecht	1084	Dut.	A. P. Co.	APCLW
Oct 8	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 11	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.. 4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..30 Dec.
MONTEAGLE.....11 Nov.	1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
	EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 "

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ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS IN DOBRUDJA UNCHECKED

Occupy Karabaka, Besaul And Heights Between; Rumanians Bombard Widin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 9.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Dobrudja, our advance continues. Our troops have occupied Karabaka, Besaul and the heights between them. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed with great losses. The strength of one of the Bulgarian regiments dwindled down to less than a battalion strong.

Bukharest, October 11.—An official communique reports: Enemy attacks at various points in Transylvania were repulsed, especially in the vicinity of Cainens Pass and Vulcan Pass. Elsewhere, there were artillery duels. The Rumanians bombarded Widin.

London, October 12.—A telegram from Rome states that fierce fighting continues in the vicinity of Brasso. The Austrian advance has been stopped, thanks to the arrival of new Allied forces. The losses of the Rumanians are small.

Kronstadt and Toerzburg Both Regained by Germans

(Ostasiatiscue Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 9.—In eastern Transylvania, we continue to march ahead. The Rumanians have been beaten in a battle near Kronstadt.

Enemy re-inforcements, which arrived from the north, in vain joined in the battle north-east of Kronstadt. We conquered Toerzburg. The enemy are rolling back on the whole main line.

German troops, assisted by Austro-Hungarian monitors, conquered by a coup de main the Danube island north-west of Svistov. Two officers and 150 men were taken prisoners by us and six guns were captured.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 8.—Austro-Hungarian and German troops yesterday evening entered Kronstadt. Other columns reached the Alt Valley, west of the Geister Wood.

Hungarian territorial hussars have occupied Szekely-Udvarhely. In the Goergeny Mountains, the enemy are retreating before the Austro-Hungarian forces under the command of General von Arz.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, October 8.—In the Dobrudja, there is a relative gain to be reported. After a series of fruitless attacks, which lasted for several days, the enemy retreated to their former positions.

North-east of Beshaul, our successful counter-attack drove the enemy's detachments who had remained before their positions back into their trenches, causing them heavy losses.

College Club Meets

The American College Club of Shanghai held its second annual meeting, yesterday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lacy in Woosung Road. Fifty members of the organization, representing thirty-five American colleges, were present. Following a social hour the annual reports of the various committees were read and approved.

Then followed a discussion concerning proposed changes in the constitution. The work for the coming year was left in the hands of the hospitality committee.

As the club's officers are chosen for two years, there was no change. The present officers are Mrs. H. P. Sailor, president, Mrs. H. S. Houghton, vice president, and Mrs. F. J. Raven, secretary and treasurer.

Von Kluck, Recovered Goes to East Front

GEN. ALEXANDER VON KLUCK

An interesting report current in Germany and brought to America by a young American doctor who has been serving in the German Army hospitals, is that Gen. von Kluck is soon to take the field again, this time on the east front, in command of a new army.

According to the story, von Kluck, now entirely recovered from the wound he received in the early days of the war on the west front, was to be placed between Gen. Count von Bothmer in east Galicia and Gen. von Linsingen in Volhynia.

More Details Of American Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

velopment and not a forced concession, and in keeping with America's policy, it has no political phases.

The Chinese with Chinese engineers and Chinese capital, have built a railway from Peking to Kalgan, one of the principal gates in the Great Wall, and and have now completed a western extension to Fengchen just north of the Great Wall in the Province of Shansi. It was the most difficult stretch of mountain road undertaken in North China; it has been a great success, and the Chinese are justly proud of it. From Fengchen as far west as one cares to build, even to Kashgar and the Pamirs of Central Asia, there are no difficulties in the way such as the Chinese have encountered between Peking and Fengchen; so having demonstrated what they can do and being poor as usual, they are content to let some one else go on with it.

The Americans were once granted the privilege of building a section of the road on the upper Yangtze River which is a part of what is known as the Hukuang Railways. It was a beautiful opportunity for a display of engineering talent, for the prospective route led through the famous gorges and over parallel ranges of stupendous mountains where even goat tracks were rare and dangerous. After the American engineers had climbed over much of this picturesque landscape and had mapped out a possible route, work on the Hukuang lines was interrupted and the construction of the American section was postponed.

Not a Great Engineering Feat

As an engineering feat the construction of a line from Fengchen to Ninghsia or even to Lanchow presents no opportunies for displays of ingenuity or great skill. The road will be constructed rapidly and economically. The Chinese who built the Peking-Kalgan section and the Kalgan Fengchen section, both of whom are American trained students, exhausted the difficulties and it remains for the Americans to lay down a line over rolling country which cuts like cheese or across sand stretches as flat as the proverbial table. The country is not phenomenally rich and is thinly settled, but like almost any section of which one care to tap, it has great prospects, and a railway will probably make it.

Fengchen is in the north of the Province of Shansi, a few miles beyond the Great Wall, in what was considered until recently a part of Mongolia. The Chinese agricultural emigrants and traders with the Mongols, have been settling upon the old grading lands for centuries, however, and the whole territory, nearly as far west as Paotowchen at the southward bend of the Yellow River, is under cultivation, though not thickly populated, and is now governed by Chinese officials.

Crosses Stretch of Hills

Just beyond Fengchen there is a stretch of hilly country which will have to be circled or cut; but from a body of water, known as the Tai Hai Tan, or, on most maps, as Taiha Nor, the surface of the country throughout the proposed route is comparatively level.

From Fengchen west to the city of Kueihuacheng is a distance of about 125 miles. Kueihua is the greatest camel mart in China and from it radiate caravan trails to the most remote parts of Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet. It grew up as a trading post about a Mongol monastery and as Chinese goods permeated deeper and deeper into the far north and west of the steppes, Kueihua came to be the export center for a territory as big as the United States and received from the vast wastes and grazing plains an annual contribution of wool, skins, minerals and other products which raised it to great importance. It is said that 75,000 camels are owned by merchants and drovers resident in the city. The railway when completed will naturally convey to and from the coast all the goods which these beasts of burden bring and take.

Between Kueihuacheng and Paotowchen is another stretch of fairly well developed agricultural country lying in broad valleys between east and west ranges of low hills. Paotow is still nominally Mongol and is governed as an extra mural colony, but what with the Yellow River boat trade and the caravan traffic with adjacent Mongolia it has become a great Chinese city. The prospective railway will pass through these two cities, with their flourishing trade and prosperous agricultural districts, and then plunge into a country as primitive and undeveloped as any corner of old Tartary.

A 'Bitter' Journey

Following the bending Yellow River west from Paotow and then south to Ninghsia it is what the Chinese call a "bitter" journey of 18 days to Ninghsia, in the extreme north-eastern corner of Kansu Province. Ninghsia is big enough and busy, but from there southwest to Lanchow, the provincial capital, the nature of the country and the journey through it, are scarcely more cheerful than the 18 days in Mongolia.

It is not a hopelessly arid country, nor is it poor in things that may be bought and sold, but it is still wild and undeveloped and the railway that passes through it, like the first American lines across the prairies and deserts, will be expected to build up the country rather than to relieve it of its surplus wealth. This is typically American work and while not new to Asia it is a new railway for China.

Not less than three routes into Kansu have been prospected from time to time, and this northern track across the grass lands of Inner Mongolia has always been least favored because it passed through the most desolate country. Lines through Shensi have been frequently mapped and planned, leading in and out and about huge mountain ranges which would necessitate a cost in grading, tunneling and length of track for which even the greater fertility and higher development of the country could scarcely be considered a compensation.

Wool Output Goes That Way

Over the route which the prospective American line will probably follow, Kansu now forwards the huge annual wool output of the Tibetan border and of the Kokonor district of northern Tibet, and a fair output of hemp and Ninghsia rice. Over southern roads go valuable furs, a tremendous quantity of tobacco, Chinese medicines, grains and to some extent minerals. Kansu is rich in minerals and the first railway to tap the province will have in time in addition to all these products, the carriage of coal, iron, copper, borax, soda, saltpetre, and much besides, which are now too bulky to forward to the coast.

From Fengchen, the present terminus of the Chinese line, to Ninghsia, where as the undertaking was first planned, the American work on this northern line was to have ended, the distance is approximately 685 miles, and from Ninghsiafu to Lanchowfu the Chinese estimate a distance of 300 miles. So if the work is pushed through from Fengchen to Lanchowfu the total length of the road will be approximately 1,000 miles. This is less than the contracted 1,500 miles but no further plans for railway development have as yet been announced. Between Ninghsiafu and Lanchowfu in Kansu, the highway follows the west bank of the Yellow River as far as the town of Chungwei and then turns directly west for a distance of perhaps 50 miles into a country which is mapped as sheer desolation and is none too fat in reality; then again it runs directly south through rolling loess country in Lanchowfu, where a modern steel bridge, erected by an American engineer, spans the river.

Nothing of this country is well known to import and export merchants in the Treaty Ports and whatever trade is done there has been built up by Chinese agents. Kansu might be described as "wild and wooly" as it is one of the most mountainous provinces in China and has a large population of Moslems of Turkish descent, Mongols, Tibetans, and aborigines. Its poverty, however, is over-estimated and its buried wealth has never been surveyed.

WARNING TO CHANG HSUN

The Chinese newspapers report that Sih Ta-ko, a monarchical leader whose arrest has been ordered, has reported from Tientsin to General Chang Hsun at Hsuchow to the effect that Wong Chien-yuen, Tuchun of Hupeh, has united with the Tuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Szechuen, Hunan, Kwelchow, Kwangsi and Yunnan against the Hsuchow Conference. The General is reported to be very much upset by this report.

It is also reported that the Cabinet has received a telegram from Chang Hsun in which he again attempts to interfere with the making of a constitution. Mr. Wu Fong, a secretary of the Cabinet, has been sent to Hsuchow to inform Chang Hsun that the Constitution is to be produced by the National Assembly, and that the government has no right at all to touch it, and further that his attempts to interfere with the government are threatening the whole position.

NO CHANGE AT PEKING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 10.—There has been no change in the political situation in Peking. The government has not yet nominated anyone as Minister of Foreign Affairs, most of the men qualified for the post showing a profound disinclination to allow their names to be presented to Parliament for approval.

As a result no real progress can be made with the negotiations in reference to the Chengchiatung demands as Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, who is also acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, is overburdened with the work of his own department.

It is said, by the way, that there is a possibility of the two national banks releasing their deposits and honoring their notes in the near future. If Dr. Chen Chin-tao can bring this about he will have accomplished most valuable work.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 9.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians repeated their charges against the recently attacked front west of Lutsk. They nowhere obtained a success, but again suffered heavy losses. The defeat they suffered is severe.

South-east of Brzezany, Russian attacks were repulsed.

Army group of Archduke Karl: In the Carpathians, on the Baba Ludova, we advanced our positions by delivering a surprise attack. The conquered ground was successfully defended in violent hand-to-hand fighting.

AGAIN BATTER CARSO

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 8.—The enemy again violently bombarded our postions on the Carso Plateau. On the north-western part, the enemy attacked in full strength during the whole day. South of Novaves, at noon, hostile infantry tried to advance in groups; they were repulsed by our artillery fire.

On the Fleimstal front, the sector Cardinal-Col-Dos was under an uninterrupted hostile fire. A strong night attack against these heights was repulsed, under sanguinary losses for the enemy.

Provincial Celebrations

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huchow, October 10.—The anniversary of the birth of the Republic was celebrated here today with unprecedented enthusiasm. The government and mission schools joined in preparing a program, and the two churches, Methodist and Baptist, united in a mass meeting in the afternoon.

The celebration was opened in the morning at nine o'clock when all the schools of the city marched in uniforms and with flying flags to the old prefectural yamen. In the immense enclosure of this building they lined up facing the flag-staff upon which at the proper time the national flag was to be unfuried. The program was simple but impressive. It consisted of a salute of 21 guns, the display of the flag with three formal bows towards it by the students and officials, followed by three cheers for the Republic.

In the afternoon the large Methodist Church was packed to the doors with a throng of students and citizens who had assembled at the invitation of the two churches. The program here was varied. There were songs by the different schools, among which must be mentioned as especially fine the singing by the trained choir of Virginia school. The chief magistrate of the city, the commander of the troops stationed in this department, the head of the bureau of public works, and the pastor of the Baptist church all made short addresses. The "Marseillaise" was sung by Miss White, a teacher in Virginia school, and the program ended with the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by all the foreigners.

In the evening there was a lantern procession, in which some two thousand students all carrying lanterns marched through the principal streets and the Methodist compound, singing their school and national songs and cheering the Republic.

This celebration is notable for the fact that it is the first one in which all classes of the people had a recognized part, that is on this occasion the church people were not looked upon as a clique of Chinese of alien sympathies, but were regarded as an integral part of the citizenry.

More Patriotic Activities

special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, Oct. 11.—Yesterday was a big day in Nanking. The "a l student" Lantern Parade, beginning at 7 p.m. and breaking up at nearly midnight, was a stirring and significant culmination to a day of patriotic activities.

There was nothing lacking in the magnificence and variety of lanterns and transparencies. Some schools of boys from ten to fourteen years of age took a prominent part in the parade. Practically every one of the boys, little as well as big, showed a disciplined action and real physical hardihood which promises well for the coming generation of Chinese citizens and patriots.

Gaities at Sungkiang

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sungkiang, Oct. 11.—The anniversary of the Republic of China never has been so enthusiastically celebrated in Sungkiang as on yesterday. In spite of previous rain, the weather was all that could be desired. There were numerous decorations and last night the Pagoda was beautifully lighted. The firemen looked well in their smart uniforms with bright shining helmets as they passed along the lantern procession proceeded by a brass band. About five hundred of the students of the city marched down the street with lanterns and music, at intervals singing songs of patriotic sentiment.

Crops in our section are good this year.

GERMAN LOAN TO CHINA?

The China Times says:—It is reported that the Chinese authorities have proposed to the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank to raise a loan of $24,000,000. It is stated that the German Bank cannot transmit the Boxer indemnity to Germany and, therefore, the Chinese authorities are going to borrow the money from the German Bank.

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F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

PORTUGUESE SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lourenco Marques, October 10.—Official.—A Portuguese column of troops is proceeding towards New Ala, twenty kilometers north of the Rovouma River, where a reconnoitering detachment of our troops repulsed superior enemy forces, killing many German native troops.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916. and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1958	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2351	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1706	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1675	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	arr. Techow dep.	—	1049	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1250
1536	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1813	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2338	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2052
1156	823	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	693	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	731	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	748

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	706	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1360	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	d. Lincheng a.	830	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1938

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.13
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.06	6.47
	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56				10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.28
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25			8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.00		Ka Shai	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.27	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.11
	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.27
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50			9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.58	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.60	11.25	1.00	3.02	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	22.00	17.15
Nanziang..			9.56	10.48	13.21	16.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.56	11.04	14.07	16.53		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.08	12.13	14.57	18.15		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.21	15.45	19.33		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.32	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.00	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	6.50	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	6.53	14.59	16.14	17.45			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.52	
dep.	12.51	8.50	15.57	17.15	18.32			5.08	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.58	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.42	13.38	16.38	19.18		—	
dep.		9.57	10.58	13.40	16.54	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.58	
dep.	6.30	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.56			3.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.33	13.44	15.58	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.38			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.43	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.32	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		8.40	6.32	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	14.16	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.37	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	14.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.55	9.05	11.30	13.45	15.15	14.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	13.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	13.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	14.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.
A French Public Savings Company.

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai.

The NEXT DRAWING of the INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Approximately 2,200 BONDS will participate.

NEW BONDHOLDERS can be included in this drawing by paying the FIRST SUBSCRIPTION BEFORE NOON on Monday.

DRINK SPARKLIS
Pure Aerated Waters
MANUFACTURED BY
The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.
FACTORY:—
No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.
Prices and Order Books on application
The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers.
Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.
10607

In The United States Court For China

In re the Estate of FLORENCE ISABEL RUSSELL, deceased. — Cause No. 533, Administration Proceeding No. 196

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims aganist Florence Isabel Russell, late of Shanghai, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Administrator of her estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before the 13th day of April, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to the said Administrator.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
14 Whangpoo Road.

Dated at Shanghai, China.
September 21, 1916.
11094

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN
5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN
and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066

BILL SMITH

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER CANNOT BE IMITATED.
Ask Bill
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on or about FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th for HONGKONG via MANILA.
Further particulars on application to C. P. O. S., LTD. Corner Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds. Telephone 1668
11249

Shanghai Horticultural Society.

AT the forthcoming Chrysanthemum Flower Show the Society's Medal will be awarded for the best group of six specimen plants of Chrysanthemums in not less than three varieties. Exhibitors may enter six bush or six standard trained plants or may include both kinds in the group.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.
11319

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part hereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year
C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.
Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.
N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.
11318

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

FALL CLOTHES
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Last 2 days
OF
HILL'S BAZAAR!
We have added new goods that have just arrived per s.s. "Glaucus." The assortment is as good as ever.
Don't delay any longer to obtain
New Goods at Old Prices.
HILL'S BAZAAR
31 Nanking Road

Shanghai Rowing Club
AUTUMN REGATTA
Saturday and Sunday
28th and 29th Oct., 1916
HOUSEBOAT MOORINGS
MEMBERS and Visitors requiring Houseboat Berths at the Regatta are requested to make early application to the undersigned.
Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.
By order of the Committee,
N. C. BRODIE,
Honorary Secretary.
11327

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "Fengyang Maru" General Average.

Consignees are hereby notified that a survey of cargo ex the above vessel will be held at 9 a.m. on Tuesday next, 17th October, at the Old Ningpo Wharf, when the Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.
Shanghai, 13th October, 1916.
11338

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.
11277

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11314

NOTICE

DURING the absence of Mr. L. Jacob, Mr. James S. Dolan will sign the firm as manager.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT CO.
L. JACOB,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 11th October, 1916.
11322

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given in modern dancing. Classes may be arranged upon application. Up-to-date dancing. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
11164 O 14

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
11176 O 31

TRANSLATIONS

LESSONS, correspondence and translations from English and German into Russian. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.
11295 O 14

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

TO LET, in Western district, furnished or unfurnished rooms or flat, with kitchen attached. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
11331 O 15

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached. Suitable for one or two. Good central location, 'phone and elevator. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
11306

TO LET, two single attic bedrooms, with first-class board and attendance, 'phone and lift; terms $70 each. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.
11306

TO LET, with board, furnished attic room, bathroom attached. German family. Central district. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.
11303 O 17

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 63 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
11337 O 19

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, on Sunday, October 8th, a small red satin bag containing coppers and a ring and chain. A liberal reward will be given if returned to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
11334 O 13

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, suite of offices, consisting of four rooms on ground floor, situated corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads. For further particulars, apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
11284 O 14

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED machinist (U. S. Navy time-expired), 26, seeks position ashore. Highest official testimonials. Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.
11304 O 1

WANTED, situation as Typist and General Office Assistant, by an experienced young lady. Knowledge of Filing, Accurate & willing worker. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.
11316 O 14

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced lady steno-typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
11333 O 15

CANVASSER WANTED, salary and commission. Previous experience not necessary. Apply Rosenstock's Directory, 4 Canton Road.
11325 O 14

WANTED, competent stenographer and typist. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
11326 O 13

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished bedroom, with bathroom attached, in quiet neighbourhood. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.
11305

BRITISHER requires furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom, full board, in private family. Apply, stating terms, to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.
11320 O 13

ENGLISH couple require small Furnished Flat (self-contained), early in November. Full board. Particulars (including terms) to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, by American couple, one large, or two small furnished rooms, with bath and board, in private family. Southern exposure preferred. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.
11286 O 14

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
11299 O 15

MANDARIN teacher wishes to give lessons to foreigners at any time. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
11283 O 13

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, one light-weight, twin cylinder motor-cycle, free engine, two or three speed gear, little running noise, in excellent condition, with or without side-car. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
11328 O 14

FOR SALE, good quality patent folding go-cart in first-class order. Inspection any time. Cheap. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
11321 O 13

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

FOR SALE, one 'Cello, in excellent condition and beautiful tone, together with cover, bow and new set of silver strings. Owner leaving Shanghai shortly. Can be inspected at any time on application to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
11332 O 13 15

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11307 T. F.